The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIII.—NO. 16. TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1904. ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHINESE FINDING HOMES IN JAPAN.

Sixty Merchants at Yokohama Renounce Allegiance and Become the Mikado's Subjects.

MUST SERVE IN THE ARMY

Seven Thousand Celestials Now Live in Treaty Ports of the New World Power.

[BY ELIZA R. SCIDMORE.]

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 19.—Twelve Chinese merchants in this port have lately become naturalized, legally made Japanese subjects, and forty-eight more have made application for such enrollment. It may be taken for granted by this sign that they are prospering in business and that they have accumulated too much property to want to, or dare to, return to China to end their days.

By this step, becoming Japanese subjects, the Chinese gain many advantages in leasing, buying, and transferring property; and, amenable only to Japanese laws and taxation, are safe from the assessments, the "squeezes," and terrorizing of their Chinese diplomatic and consular officials. As Japanese subjects, however, they are liable to military service, their sons to the regular conscription, and one will wait to see how the timid tailor and the long fingernailed man of accounts will accredit himself for a few years in barracks.

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The Vermilion edict of the Emperor Kang-shi prohibiting the emigration of Chinese subjects and demanding that all those abroad should return and be beheaded was in force from 1718 to 1893. In the early years no indemnity was demanded when the Dutch in Batavia and the Spanish in Manila massacred the Chinese residents. The emperor said it served them right for deserting the graves of their ancestors; that unfilial ones who neglected the annual rites at their ancestors' graves deserved even worse fate. The Chinese who went abroad, accumulated money and returned to China, usually repented. It became safer to stay in any land flowing with milk and honey, which they had once found, for which reason there are Chinese families in Batavia and Singapore that have been there for generations. At Singapore they have a great burial island for their community, and there are some family graveyards there already populous and of long resort.

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At the time of the Franco-Chinese war of 1884 the leading ship chandler and coal dealer in Singapore had a contract for supplying coal to French naval ships that had years more to run, and it was some time after hostilities began that the Chinese consul demanded on him and ordered him to coal no more. A penalty clause and great losses faced him if he broke his contract with the French, and as direct damages if he disobeyed his consul. All the Chinese in Singapore, nearly, are from Swatow, and the consul's convincing threat was that if there was not immediate compliance the taotai of Swatow would be asked to destroy the ancestral graves of the family and imprison all the relatives left there. The coal contract was sublet at a great loss to a British firm, which saw its opportunity to charge carte blanche.

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The edict prohibiting emigration of Chinese beyond the seas was officially annulled in 1860 and in connection with it the Chinese minister in London directly asked leading Chinese merchants why they did not go back to China at the end of their lives, why they only returned for brief visits after they had become naturalized subjects of other powers. Without mincing matters or sparing the minister's feelings, they answered bluntly:

"We fear the so-called 'inquiries' of the mandarins, the oppression of their underlings, and the extortion of our clansmen and neighbors. When we return to China we are falsely accused as robbers and pirates, as spies of the barbarians, as buyers and abductors of laborers, whom we are said to deliver as slaves to foreign dealers in human flesh. Many, on their road home, are robbed of their savings of many years; others have their houses demolished and are prohibited from building new houses, and others again are compelled, by means of forged documents, to pay alleged debts of their ancestors. Alone and unprotected, therefore, and considered as strangers by our relations, to whom shall we apply for help in a country in which we are on all sides surrounded by thieves?"

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There was a droll but pathetic appeal made by the Chinese prisoners brought to Sasebo and other Japanese military prisons from the first battles in Corea in 1894. When war was over and it came time to release and send back these prisoners, the Chinese government was quite indifferent about claiming them, and had no great interest in receiving them back. The prisoners, however, had decided views on the subject. They did not want to go back to China at all.

"You have been good and kind to us," said their spokesman. "You have given us warm clothes and good food, and you do not beat and abuse us. We would like to stay here and work for you. And now, please, you have been so kind to us always, will you please get our pay for us from our officers? We had not had any pay for four months when you brought us in your nice, clean ships to this big workshop."

Hardly did our happy, well fed, ball playing Spanish prisoners of 1898 equal that for naïve praise of the enemy.

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There are some 7,000 Chinese resident in Japanese treaty ports, over 2,000 in this port of Yokohama, all gathered in one quarter of the city together, their housing much after the home fashion—in two and three story tenements with outer galleries and staircases. They are peaceful and law abiding as a body, but criminals and law breakers who do take refuge here are tamed at once. They have the same respect for the policemen as have the Japanese, quail and cower in the presence of the little sworded man in uniform, and kowtow nicely when the policeman takes out his terrible notebook and pencil. The reformers and political refugees who come here make no parade of themselves and give the authorities no trouble. They turn a penny or live on admirers' contributions peaceably and write philippics for the reform newspapers of Shanghai.

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It is something to make Confucius and all

(Continued on page 5, column 2.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1904.

THE WEATHER—
Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, with probably snow flurries, warmer Tuesday, colder Wednesday, light southerly winds Tuesday, shifting to northwest Wednesday.
Wind, S. E., max. 48, at 7:35 p. m.
Temperature, max., 24; min., 14.
Sunrise, 7:16; sunset, 4:48. Moonset, 7:03 p. m.

IROQUOIS THEATER DISASTER:—

More stringent theater ordinance resulted from city council's all night session; ten of twenty-seven sections adopted at 2 a. m.; main floor limited to street level in nonfireproof buildings, and twelve feet above in others. **Page 1.**

Mrs. Trask, a victim, robbed of $200 almost before she was dead, according to Louis Witze; Charles Conway and Thomas McCarthy implicated also. **Page 3.**

Fight to head off death claims that may total $6,000,000 begun by Iroquois financial backers; questions likely to disclose their identity opopsed at inquest. **Page 3.**

Insurance agents notified by eastern companies that tests will not be allowed in Iroquois unless policies on adjoining buildings are canceled. **Page 16.**

POLITICAL:—

W. R. Hearst, democratic presidential candidate, in Washington declared his views do not conflict with conservative citizens', but are opposed to trusts and efforts to establish industrial feudalism. **Page 1.**

W. J. Bryan, in address at Lincoln (Neb.) banquet given in his honor, opposed abandonment of "bimetallism" or change in party's tariff attitude. **Page 6.**

Lithographs of Senator Hopkins of Illinois placed in gubernatorial and state republican headquarters, and inquirers told he is candidate for vice president. **Page 6.**

FOREIGN:—

Twelve Chinese merchants at Yokohama already made Japanese citizens, and forty-eight others applying for naturalization; edict against emigration revoked. **Page 1.**

Jacques Lebaudy's "Empire of Sahara" will draw its officers from British and United States armies, if President Roosevelt consents; Gourgaud organizing it. **Page 1.**

Czar officially reported to have declared at St. Petersburg reception on Monday that danger of conflict is over; acceptance of Japanese note possible. **Page 5.**

DOMESTIC:—

George Francis Train died at Mills hotel in New York City of heart disease; was born in Boston 74 years ago. **Page 1.**

William Worth Kendall's will, at Kansas City, Mo., bequeaths $250,000 as Methodist church fund for use in "building up Christ's kingdom on earth." **Page 1.**

Lant K. Salsbury in testimony at Grand Rapids (Mich.) bribery trial confessed preparing money packages for aldermen, in return for votes on water deal. **Page 5.**

LOCAL:—

Laundry prices on north and west sides reduced to ante-strike basis; rate on collars to be 2 cents, cuffs 4 cents, and shirts 8 and 5 cents; wage cut rumored. **Page 3.**

Ordinance allowing unincloesd elevator shafts called up in city council and made special order for next Monday; dogs ordered muzzled throughout year. **Page 3.**

Detective Peter Conroy, president of policeman's anti-graft investigation society, was once discharged for intoxication and three times fined for various offenses. **Page 4.**

Union Traction and underlying companies disputing over maintenance charges; receivers unable to act satisfactorily; Judge Grosscup may be appealed to. **Page 4.**

Sheriff Barrett returned home and announced he would leave no more chance to criticise him for delinquency; gamblers' "clearing house" ordered closed. **Page 5.**

Woman's possibility for happiness on 50 cents a day discussed by Mrs. Coonley Ward and Mrs. Corinne Brown at Englewood Woman's club, and held too small. **Page 9.**

WASHINGTON:—

Expert commission to investigate Chicago postoffice's needs, with reference to Illinois Telegraph and Telephone company's tunnel, promised. **Page 7.**

Open letter to Gen. MacArthur issued by National German-American alliance at Philadelphia, Pa., threatening charges if he again predicts war. **Page 5.**

Dr. and Mrs. Lorenz's visits to A. W. Machen's office described at their trial for alleged postal frauds; Groff fastener bought without proper report. **Page 7.**

Attack on administration made by democrats in senate; Assistant Postmaster General Bristow accused in house with appointing relatives. **Page 7.**

President Roosevelt invited by delegation of 100 Michigan citizens to attend celebration of fiftieth birthday of republican party at Jackson on July 6. **Page 7.**

Letters between Secretary Hay and Gen. Reyes on Panama recognition submitted to senate by President Roosevelt; warning given Colombia will seek reparation. **Page 5.**

LABOR:—

Chicago union flat janitors of north side threatened by William Feather, their president, for surrendering charter and breaking contracts. **Page 7.**

United Mineworkers' annual convention opened at Indianapolis (Ind.) with 1,000 delegates present; moderation urged by President Mitchell; 366 unions formed. **Page 7.**

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Cook county abstract records reported by committee as in bad condition; new books recommended; Times building bought by J. W. Blodgett. **Page 16.**

Missouri Pacific net earnings decreased 33.6 per cent for November; 3 per cent decrease in gross shown by all railroads for January; National Biscuit at 39. **Page 12.**

Illinois Central, not Union Pacific, believed planning purchase of Alton railroad; deal depends on Northern Securities decision; east bound grain shipments decreasing. **Page 11.**

New York stocks generally higher on absence of war news, professional buying, and easy money market; Steel bonds up 1½; business outlook improving. **Page 12.**

May wheat closed at 88⅞ on firm foreign markets and advance in consols; visible supply increased 176,000 bushels; May corn closed ⅝ cent higher, at 49⅝. **Page 11.**

SPORTING:—

Seven furlong handicap at New Orleans (La.) won by Footlights Favorite, with Foresight second at 8 to 5; six furlongs dash won by Floral King. **Page 10.**

Conference of Pacific Coast Baseball league and national committee called at San Francisco Feb. 2; western organization expected to join. **Page 10.**

Score of 1,020 made by America's bowling team in Chicago league contest with Pin Knights. **Page 10.**

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE		Belgravia.
CHERBOURG		A. Victoria.
GENOA	Hohenzollern	Liguria.
GIBRALTAR		Nord Amerika.
LIVERPOOL	Ivernia	Mesaba.
NEW YORK	Sicilia	
NEW YORK	Germania	
PHILADEL'A	Friesland	
ST. JOHN	Carthaginian	

HEARST SOUNDS HIS BATTLE CRY.

In Authorized Interview He Makes Clear Issues on Which Presidential Campaign Will Be Fought.

TRUSTS ROOT OF ALL EVIL

Malign Influence of the Illegal Combinations Is Responsible for Labor Troubles and Other Kindred Ills.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—W. R. Hearst, owner of the New York Journal, the Chicago American, the San Francisco Examiner, and the Los Angeles Examiner, and candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, today talked for two hours with a correspondent of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. He talked on general political questions and especially on matters concerning himself and the impending democratic nomination for the presidency.

The following interview can be regarded as the platform on which he will make his fight for the nomination and, if nominated, his fight for the chief magistracy of the nation, and THE TRIBUNE herewith presents it as the views of a prominent contestant in the ensuing national political battle:

"Mr. Hearst, what do you conceive to be the attitude of the more conservative class toward you? How would the average conservative citizen look upon your nomination for the presidency?"

"That depends upon what you mean by conservative," replied Mr. Hearst. "For myself, I should define conservatism as the preservation of those qualities, rights, and principles of proved value to the American people.

"I think that the fundamental American ideas which have developed this country, making its national wealth and greatness, while fostering the individual happiness and prosperity of its citizens should be conserved.

"I am conservative in the sense that I believe in the spirit and in the letter of the United States constitution, the declaration of independence, and in the characters and purposes of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln.

Stray from Conservative Paths.

"Too often, unfortunately, those that call themselves the conservative element are endeavoring to introduce radical departures from these old conservative principles. I do not think my views are in conflict with those of any citizen—however conservative, if his conservatism takes the form of an earnest desire to preserve and perpetuate the original American form of government, and the liberty, equality, independence, and opportunity guaranteed under it.

"But I am in conflict with those so-called conservatives that are reverting to the ideas of former centuries and of other nations, seeking to exploit the mass of the people for their own profit. Such men are reactionary, they are not conservative.

"I do not consider the steel trust conservative, for instance.

"The effort of a certain, limited, law defying class in America today is to establish an industrial feudalism on the lines of the old military feudalism, and for the same purposes—the exploitation and control of the many by the few. This effort to destroy the liberty and individual independence of the people through criminal industrial combinations is not conservatism along American lines.

"I do not consider conservative the modern establishment of a system of unsound, piratical finance, on the lines of the shipyard trust or a hundred other trusts that have collapsed after taking the people's savings. I do not call conservative that system which diverts the people's savings from such really conservative investments as the savings bank and the legitimate business enterprises of the country, into the pockets of speculators and swindlers.

"I think that those friendly to the shipyard trust, or planning such trusts in the future, would look upon me as a dangerous person. I hope so, at least. I know I have not consciously sought their approval.

Legitimate Combination Not Wrong.

"I am not opposed to legitimate organization and combination. For the great work of the nation must be conducted along the lines of extensive combination enterprises. Our nation is itself a governmental combination, gaining strength and efficiency by uniting many states in one grand union—for the benefit and protection of all (not for the benefit of a few) and safeguarding with especial care the interests of the weak.

"Today I talked to an old gentleman recently arrived from Atlanta. He said that when he first made that journey from Atlanta to New York fifty years ago he changed cars fourteen times, rechecked baggage that number of times and only reached New York after a week of traveling.

"Obviously, a combination in railroading, enabling the citizen to travel that distance in one day without changing cars and at half the cost is an improvement. It is a benefit to the entire population, as well as a source of great and legitimate profit to the few whose executive ability and foresight bring about the combination.

"In other words, I am in favor of organization and combination whenever the people are allowed to participate fully in the economies and advantages which result from combination. I am opposed to the combinations that establish virtual monopolies, and instead of making the people partners in the improved industrial conditions inflate their stock, increase the cost of the product, reduce wages through a monopoly of the employing power, interfere with the creation and distribution of wealth."

Trust Issue Paramount.

"On what issues, Mr. Hearst, do you think the next democratic campaign will be fought out?"

"The main issue of a party of the people is to attend to the main business before the people.

"The universal tendency of today is toward industrial combination and organization.

"The great issue of the day, therefore, is the regulation and control of that tendency to organization—in other words, the trust issue.

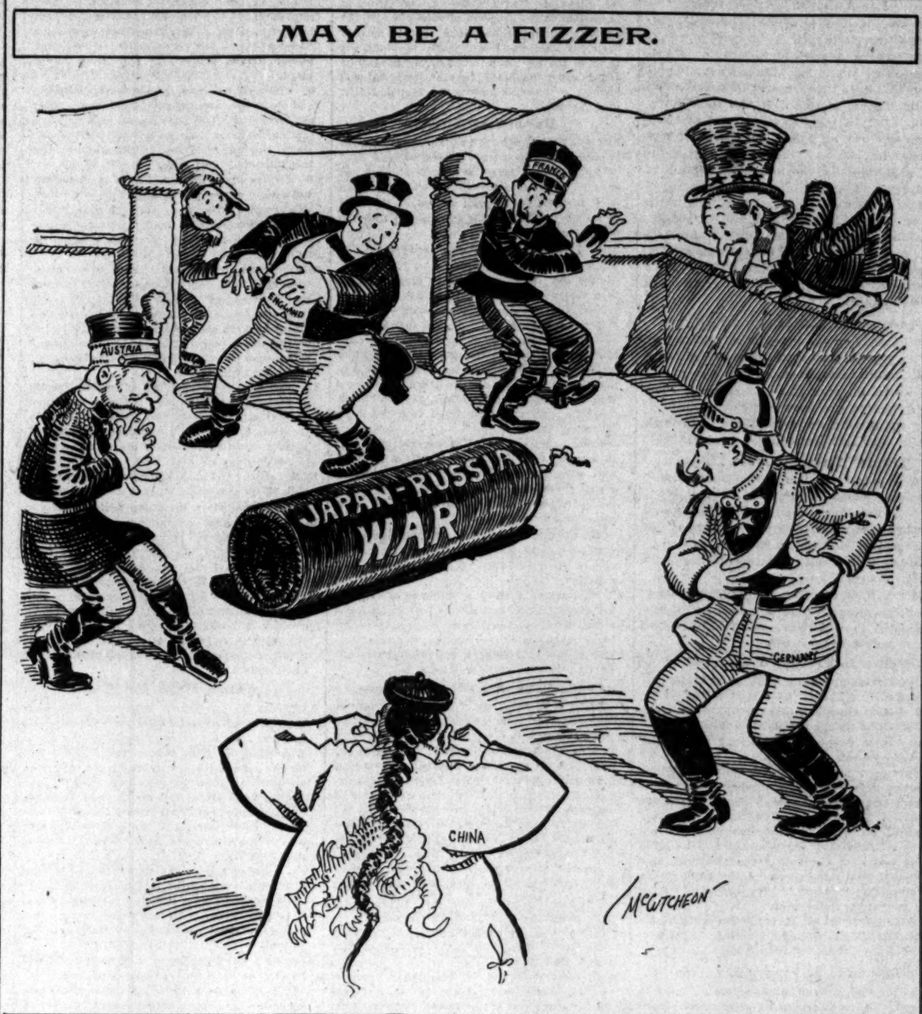
"In a mining region, the chief issue is the mining laws. In a cattle country, the chief issue is the laws affecting cattle and pasture.

"In this country of sudden trust development, the one dominating issue—made so by the trusts themselves—is the trust issue.

"The growth of the new industrial system

Continued on page 6, column 2.)

MAY BE A FIZZER.



TIN CZAR HAS IDEA.

Lebaudy to Ask Roosevelt to Recommend a Body Guard.

IS AFTER ROUGH RIDERS.

Also Wants American Negroes to Colonize Empire of Sahara.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The little tin emperor of the new empire of Sahara has another idea. In civil life, which he has in a measure deserted, he is known as Jules Lebaudy, the Parisian millionaire. He thinks it would be a grand thing for the emperor to have a bodyguard of Roosevelt's rough riders. It is his purpose to write to his brother ruler in the United States and ask him to name some of his troopers he considers worthy of the honor.

The bodyguard and imperial life guards will comprise two entire battalions, and it is the purpose of the self-made emperor to have one battalion officered by rough riders and the other by British soldiers of experience and unquestioned bravery.

Governor General Tells Plans.

Col. George Gouraud, Thomas A. Edison's representative in England for many years who, as governor general of Sahara, is organizing a military establishment for M. Lebaudy, said today:

"The invitation to recommend officers will be submitted to President Roosevelt in a few days. Whether the president will consider it proper to accept the invitation or not, the emperor wishes to pay him this compliment.

"The imperial lifeguards will consist of two battalions. The first will be officered exclusively by Americans, preferably former rough riders, and the second by retired officers and noncommissioned officers of the Seventeenth English Lancers and the Royal Horse artillery. These battalions will constitute the emperor's personal bodyguard.

Will Seek American Negroes.

"It is proposed, besides the formation of the battalions of lifeguards, to organize a Sahara constabulary, which will police the country along the lines of the Canadian northwest mounted police. This constabulary will be composed wholly of American negroes, but whether under white or colored officers has not yet been decided. The management of the entire force will be in the hands of a retired British army officer, who has already been selected—a man with an unsurpassed war record.

"We purpose also to encourage the immigration of the American negroes to the new empire, selecting only approved settlers, who will be chosen by thoroughly reliable agents scattered throughout the United States. Personally I believe this scheme will secure the support of the American negroes to an extent which no other emigration plan has ever yet attained, because it will not involve the taking of them to a purely negro colony, but will settle them in a new and prosperous land with a mixed white and black population."

FIRE IN A DOWNTOWN BLOCK.

Threatens to Destroy Building at 122-124 Market Street Early This Morning.

Fire at 2 o'clock this morning did $35,000 damage in the old style factory building at 122-124 Market street. The blaze started on the fifth floor and gained such headway that it was thought the building would be destroyed. A general alarm was sent in and the extra engines soon had the flames under control. Bernstein, Cohn & Co., shirtmakers, on the fifth floor, and B. Schram & Co., ladies' wrappers, on the sixth, suffered a loss of several thousand dollars each.

Firms on lower floors suffered damage from water. They are:

First floor—Farr & Bailey company, rubber goods.
Second floor—Levison, Schloss & Co., manufacturers of clothing.
Third floor—Hackner Bros. & Bruski, hats and caps.
Fourth floor—Russell Carpet company.

Damage to the building amounts to $20,000.

GEORGE F. TRAIN DIES

New York's Famous Character Expires of Heart Disease.

MAN OF ECCENTRICITIES.

Lived a Retired Life for Years, but Was Successful in Younger Days.

New York, Jan. 18.—George Francis Train died tonight at Mills Hotel No. 1, where he had lived for some years. His death was caused by heart disease, following an attack of acute nephritis.

He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1830. He was the oldest son of Oliver Train, a successful merchant, who in 1832 removed from the "Hub" to New Orleans with his entire family, consisting of his wife and three children. At the end of their first year's residence in the Crescent City the yellow fever broke out in a most aggravated form, and among its victims the entire family of Oliver Train was numbered, with the isolated exception of George Francis. He was committed to the care of his grandmother.

Starts to Make His Living.

He remained there until he was 15 years old, when he started to make a living for himself. He entered the house of his uncle, Enoch Train & Co., in Boston, where he rose rapidly and in 1853 he went to Australia and started a business in his own name. He prospered and at the end of three years dissolved the firm and returned to Boston. He engaged in various business enterprises, in nearly all of which he was successful, and in 1863 he went to England and soon became identified with the Fenian movement. He finally was imprisoned in Downpatrick, Ireland. On his release he returned to America and continued to lend his assistance to the Irish cause.

With the indomitable "American spirit" of not to be put down, imposed upon, or defeated, he brought suits for damages against the English government for false imprisonment and threatened the people of the United States with being their president.

Founder of Omaha.

He was one of the founders of Omaha, Neb., and was a large landholder there.

While in Omaha he conceived the idea of constructing the Union Pacific railroad. He laid out a number of additions to the city and organized the Credit Foncier and Credit Mobilier for the purpose of raising money to finance the Union Pacific. Subsequently he lost most of his Omaha holdings.

Early in the year 1900 Mr. Train made a trip around the world in sixty-six days. He said his psychic force overcame all obstacles, enabled him to overturn Japan's passport system, caused him to be mistaken for the mikado, helped him to beat the fastest boats and get in ahead of the English mails.

How His Family Was Wiped Out.

Mr. Train often told the history of his life and the pathetic story of the deaths of his family by yellow fever.

"When 2 years old," he said, "my parents moved to New Orleans. In 1833, when I was 4 years old, the great fever raged. I was only 4 years old, but I remember they had no coffins at New Orleans, no gravestones, no hearses, but every day a great cart came lumbering down the street, and a hoarse cry would resound: 'Awho-o-o; bring out your dead!'

"Then my little sister Lulu died. They put her in a little pine box. Then my sister Ellen died, as frail a little flower as ever bloomed. That child's face has never left my memory, and when she was put in the box I waited wonderingly for the call, 'Bring out your dead!'

"Then my dear old mother followed, and then my nurse. My father then received a letter from my grandmother, 'For God's sake, send one of the family north before they are all dead. Can't you send George Francis to me, and save a remnant of our race?' A tag was then fastened to me marked 'John Clark, Boston. Take good care of the little fellow. They are all dead but him.' I was put on a steamer and I floated down the Mississippi up the gulf stream to Boston, and I seem to be floating still."

ENDS AT WORLD'S END

Church Trust Fund of $250,000 Created for All Time.

INCOME TO THE METHODISTS.

W. W. Kendall of Kansas City Makes Strange Bequest in Will.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A trust fund of $250,000 to continue to "the end of this world, when Jesus comes," has been created by the will of William Worth Kendall, filed in the Probate court today.

The income of the fund, which will be known as "the William W. Kendall fund of the Methodist Episcopal church," will be devoted to the work of that religious denomination in its various charities.

Provides for Family.

The will of Mr. Kendall, who died on Jan. 7, 1904, bequeathed $50,000 each to his wife, Emily C. Kendall, and his four children, and then contained this strange and curious bequest:

"It is my wish that the balance of my estate, $250,000, shall be held in trust as a sacred fund, the income of which shall be used for the building up of Christ's kingdom on earth, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. This fund shall be called 'the William W. Kendall fund of the Methodist Episcopal church.' It is my will that this fund shall continue until the end of this world, when Jesus comes.

Income Is Divided.

"It is my will that the income shall be divided among the benevolent enterprises of the church as follows:

"Ten twenty-fourths each year to missions.

"Five twenty-fourths to the board of church extension of the Methodist Episcopal loan fund.

"Three twenty-fourths to the Freemasons' Society of Southern Educational society.

"Three twenty-fourths to the educational fund.

"Three twenty-fourths to the permanent fund for worn out preachers."

A clause in the will states that if any of the beneficiaries attempt to break it, his or her share shall be reduced to $1.

The intentions of the beneficiaries under the will have not yet been made known, but should any of them seek to break the will and contest the end of the world bequest there is little doubt that they would be successful, as there must be a specific time limitation to a trust fund.

SENDS MAID TO TELEPHONE WHILE SHE ENDS HER LIFE.

Mrs. Anna Fuchs, 332 La Salle Avenue, Made Despondent by Continued Illness, Commits Suicide by Shooting.

After sending her maid to telephone her husband that she would be unable to go with him to a physician's office, Mrs. Anna Fuchs yesterday afternoon shot and killed herself at her residence, 332 La Salle avenue. Despondency, caused by long continued ill health, is believed to have prompted the deed.

Mrs. Fuchs was 39 years old and the wife of Hans Fuchs, general manager of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing company of New York and Chicago. She had arranged to go with her husband to visit a specialist in the Schiller building. When the maid returned Mrs. Fuchs was unconscious, and she died before a physician could arrive.

On a table in Mrs. Fuchs' room two letters were found, one in German, in which she implored her husband to forgive her. She said she believed she could not be cured, and that she would not continue to suffer. In the other envelope were keys to safety deposit vaults, a description of her personal property, and where all of it could be found.

At the inquest it was learned that Mrs. Fuchs had suffered during months from insomnia.

EXTRA.

4:15 A. M.

COUNCIL ADOPTS PLAYHOUSE LAW; ALL NIGHT TASK.

Requirement of Steel Curtains in All Theaters Among the Stringent Provisions Made.

FINAL VOTE IS 47 TO 8.

Question of Immediate Opening Under Temporary Rules Is Postponed Till Tomorrow Evening.

At 3:45 o'clock this morning the city council passed the theater building ordinance by a vote of 47 to 8.

The negative votes were cast by Jackson, Rooney, Young, Scully, Moran, Raymer, Burns, and Hunter.

One of the strenuous provisions in the new ordinance is that calling for steel fire curtains in all the theaters.

Attempt to Open Theaters.

As soon as the ordinance, over which the aldermen had worked in council session for eight hours, was enacted by the above vote an attempt was made to open the theaters at once.

Ald. Jones sent in an order providing that all theaters can be opened at once if they will agree to make, not later than Oct. 1, alterations which shall satisfy the mayor, the building commissioner, and the three members of the special committee which framed the ordinance.

Would Strike Out Names.

Ald. Eidmann wanted to strike out the names of the three aldermen, and the mayor remarked:

"Then the theaters will never be opened."

Ald. Alling sent up his order for immediate opening on condition that theaters will close their galleries, have firemen on the stage, and furnish other safeguards.

This was withdrawn when opposition was shown. Then the mayor suggested that if three aldermen not on the special committee be added to the commission provided for in the Jones resolution, the theaters might be opened at once.

Ald. Bennett objected to hasty action and moved to postpone the question of opening the theaters to an adjourned meeting of the council tomorrow evening.

Ald. Cullerton asked that an order be passed at once and moved to lay the adjournment motion on the table. He was backed by Ald. Alling, and a roll call was ordered. Later, by agreement, the whole matter went over until this evening.

Get Change in One Provision.

At 3 o'clock in the morning Ald. Cullerton, Bennett, and Alling succeeded in having rescinded the amendment which Ald. Cullerton said was the one the theatrical managers most strongly objected to. It was the Raymer amendment to section 8, providing for cross aisles for every fifteen banks of seats on the ground floor, these cross aisles to lead directly to an exit.

It was ruled that Ald. Cullerton could not make the motion, so Ald. Bennett made it for him and Ald. Alling seconded it. The motion passed.

The three aldermen missed an important thing, however, in that they overlooked a similar amendment which Ald. Raymer had made, providing for similar cross aisles in the gallery and balcony for each six banks of seats, and this amendment, the more important of the two, still remains.

Important Changes Made.

The most important matters settled in the new ordinance are:

In nonfireproof buildings the lowest bank of seats cannot be higher than the street level.

In fireproof theaters they cannot be more than twelve feet above this level. This will allow the Bush Temple of Music to keep open, but it closes the La Salle and Sam T. Jack's and, of course, the Masonic Temple.

No gallery seats can have a rise of more than eighteen inches between rows of seats. This will allow of an upper gallery in the Auditorium and perhaps the Garrick, but probably will cut out all others.

Cross aisles must be provided for every nine rows in balconies or galleries. These cross aisles must run directly to exits. It was asserted this would require more open spaces than most theaters now have around them, in order to provide the exits. Also that it would take out much seating space.

Steel Fire Curtains Demanded.

Steel fire curtains are specified. Asbestos defeated.

Fireproof scenery and equipment behind the stage.

Smoke vents controlled by electric and mechanical dampers.

Automatic sprinklers above and below the stage and in adjoining rooms.

Stand pipes, hose reels, and portable fire extinguishers.

Fire alarms on all floors, on stage, and in ticket office.

Two or more firemen detailed to each theater and fire drills twice a week.

Policeman at each performance to prevent overcrowding.

All parts of theater to be well lighted.

Separate shut off for lights to be located in lobby.

Fire apparatus to be under control of fire department.

City inspectors to have access to theaters.

Building commissioner, fire marshal, and chief of police to have power to close buildings for violations of law.

For More Stringent Law.

Other amendments, some to cure verbal mistakes, others to change the ordinance in smaller particulars, were adopted, but the temper of the council was to make the measure more stringent, and those which passed were all in that direction.

The only amendment which would have had the effect of lessening its stringency failed. It was by Ald. Jackson and changed the requirement that no row of seats could contain more than ten and there must be an aisle at the end of each row, so as to make it possible to have short rows of five seats on the sides opening into only one aisle. It was beaten, however.

Greatest Crowd in Years.

While the council was taking this important measure under consideration the largest gallery that has watched council action for years was applauding every bit of legislation which was regarded as favorable to the playhouses.

Theatrical people, managers and performers, crowded the floor of the council to such an extent that the mayor issued orders to Sergeant-at-Arms Brown never to allow such a gathering again about the aldermen's chairs.

While this gallery applauded the action of the council as a measure of relief to the theater people, Ald. Mavor announced, during the consideration of the law, that in his opinion it closed a majority of the houses and would keep them closed.

Alling for the Theaters.

It was Ald. Alling, however, who made the fight for the theatrical managers at the finish. Shortly after the debate was over Ald. Mavor, who had charge of the ordinance, gave up any open contest for it as framed by the committee and announced he would let it take its course, and the aldermen could do anything they wanted with it.

Ald. Jones followed his example, and Ald. Foreman stopped his opposition to the important amendments more than to make sarcastic remarks about them. But Ald. Alling contended the theatrical people were being oppressed, and that the result of the amendments offered would be to materially cut down the seating capacity of theaters. He also argued that it would cost so much to go to a theater that poor people could not afford it. He grew particularly pathetic when it was proposed to make galleries safe by cutting most of them out.

Ald. Raymer, who offered the amendments to which particular objection was offered, and Ald. Eidmann, who backed him up, replied it was better the theaters were made safe to the people who attended them. They demanded extra exits, more aisles, and similar provisions. The majority of the aldermen stood with them.

Contest Over Floor Levels.

The contest over the floor levels of the existing theaters was the most stubborn. At one moment it looked as if the aldermen who believe the sidewalk level should be the floor level had won their point. Ald. Young's amendment, which wiped out the exemption made in favor of the Bush Temple of Music, the La Salle, and Sam T. Jack's by allowing seventeen feet above the sidewalk, was carried.

As soon as the aldermen who were friendly to the Bush temple learned that this had been done there was consternation for a moment until the mayor explained that the elimination of the clause containing this exemption did not prevent another being offered.

Thereupon Ald. Raymer's amendment, providing that twelve feet be allowed in fireproof buildings, was offered and adopted.

As to Street Facings.

One other issue settled was that of street facings, and in reaching this conclusion the council now is said to have become involved in complications which will practically invalidate the section of the ordinance adopted.

As the section stands, it provides that a theater adjoin two public thoroughfares and be surrounded on four sides with fireproof passages or open spaces. This section applies specifically to "theaters hereafter to be constructed." It repeals the old law which provided three facipks for existing theaters. It is alleged by some of the aldermen who fought the clause that it leaves the present theaters with a law requiring that they face or adjoin any public thoroughfare.

For Steel Fire Curtsins.

A sharp debate arose over the merits of the asbestos curtain as opposed to the steel fire curtain. The council finally voted for the steel curtain.

Previous to the decision in favor of steel curtains, Ald. Scully spoke at length for asbestos and Ald. Young followed, explaining his amendment providing for a double steel-asbestos curtain with air chamber between.

Steel Curtains Decided On.

Ald. Patterson moved the adoption of the entire section as recommended by the committee, thus ruling out all the amendments. It was carried by a viva voce vote.

This means steel curtains for all theaters, with fireproof proscenium walls of same thickness as outside walls. The curtain shall be fireproof on the stage side.

The aldermen then passed to the consideration of provisions for rendering the house and equipment behind the curtain noninflammable.

Scenery Must Be Fireproof.

Ald. Foreman's amendment providing that all scenery be treated with a fireproof solution was adopted.

It was on this point that the mayor had sent in a communication urging the adoption of some fireproof paint when a satisfactory proposition could be found. His amendment reads:

"Whenever the commissioner of buildings shall hereafter become satisfied by a practical test in the city laboratory that there is an article or chemical solution which will make stage scenery noncombustible, and has notified all persons, firms, or corporations owning or operating theaters of that fact, it shall be unlawful for any such person, firm, or corporation to continue the operation of such theater unless within ten days thereafter all scenery used on or about the stage thereof shall be painted or treated with such chemical solution."

Other Sections Rushed Through.

Ald. Raymer's amendment that all doors be vestibuled to prevent drafts of air was carried. The section was then passed.

Section 12, providing for ceiling trusses, was adopted without discussion.

Section 13, applying to smoke vents and flue pipes, was adopted with two minor amendments by Ald. Alling and Ald. Foreman.

For Automatic Sprinklers.

A unanimous vote carried section 14, providing automatic sprinklers.

At 2:15 the council got into a humorous discussion of Ald. Alling's amendment to section 15, placing the number of portable fire extinguishers at eight. It was voted down. Ald. Alling attempted substitutes at other numbers but all failed. The section was passed intact.

To section 16 concerning the diagram of exits printed on programs, Ald. Alling moved that the plan of the theater be hung in the foyer. It was shouted down, but Mayor Harrison stemmed the tide of levity by announcing to the contrary that the amendment was carried. The council at this sobered down and applauded the mayor. The section was then adopted.

Independent Lighting and Alarms.

Section 17 on the independent lighting of exits was adopted with the provision for a red light to be kept burning over exits.

Section 18, regarding fire alarms, was adopted with Ald. Snow's amendment providing for fire alarms on all floors and behind stage, and in ticket office of theaters.

Theater Firemen Cause Dispute.

A dispute arose over section 19 concerning the employment of firemen in theaters.

Ald. Foreman objected to Ald. Snow's amendment to put the firemen on the pay roll of theaters, and the amendment was withdrawn. The firemen in theaters will remain city employés.

Ald. Alling attacked Ald. Snow's amendment providing a daily fire drill and it was amended to "twice a week." The section then passed as amended.

Police to Prevent Overcrowding.

Section 20, providing no more seats shall be allowed in a theater than is provided for by the size of the aisles and exits, was amended by demanding the presence at each performance of a uniformed policeman to prevent overcrowding.

Section 21, providing for suitable lights; section 22, declaring the kinds of lights to be used, and sections 23 and 24, giving the fire marshal full control of fire apparatus, were agreed on without amendments, but when section 25, giving the marshal and building commissioner right to close theaters, was reached Ald. Prieb wanted the contractors who put up theaters to give a bond of $50,000 to guarantee their work.

Ald. Bennett and Mavor objected to blaming the contractors and the amendment was placed on the table at their request.

Return to Raymer Amendment.

Here Ald. Cullerton made an attempt to weaken the ordinance by moving to reconsider the Raymer amendment providing that all cross aisles lead directly to an exit. It was 2:45 in the morning and some of the aldermen had gone home. He made a speech, claiming it was the most radical amendment offered and would hurt half the existing theaters in Chicago.

Architect Sullivan was called on for an opinion and said he was opposed to cross aisles.

Then Architect George Beaumont was called on and said he must differ with his brother Sullivan. There was no doubt cross aisles would facilitate egress and the only objection made to them was they of necessity take out seats which otherwise could be used.

"That's just it," said Ald. Raymer, and made the point of order that Ald. Cullerton had originally voted for the amendment and could not move to reconsider it.

Then Ald. Bennett moved to reconsider, and Ald. Raymer moved to lay it on the table.

Contractor Victor Falkenau made a speech, saying if the Raymer amendment was passed seats would have to be taken out or owners of theaters get enough real estate outside.

Council Reverses Its Decision.

On a roll call, however, the Bennett motion to reconsider prevailed and the original clause in the ordinance was put in. It read:

"The number of banks of seats on the 'main floor' shall not exceed fifteen unless an intervening or cross aisle or a direct exit for each aisle is provided."

"No Passes" Laughed Down.

One alderman had an amendment to section 25 providing no city employé shall accept a theater pass, but it was laughed down and then Ald. Coughlin wanted to reconsider the Jackson amendment, providing for fireproof scenery. He claimed it would prevent the use of scenery carried by traveling companies, but he got no second.

Penal Clause Lost.

Ald. Hunter here claimed that no theater could open under the ordinance in its present shape and moved to put all that had been done on file, but he was voted down.

Ald. Blake asked to have a penal clause put in, fining any manager or employé from $10 to $200 for failure to obey the ordinance, and a like fine for any city employé failing to enforce it. It was lost.

Finally Reaches a Vote.

The ordinance was finally put on its passage at 3:45 o'clock this morning, and passed by a vote of 47 to 8.

The roll call:

Yeas—Dixon, Alling, Foreman, Stuckart, Dailey, Sloan, Mavor, Snow, Bennett, Jones, Prelb, Sindelar, Cullerton, Zimmer, Friestedt, Maypole, Harkin, Bellfuss, Anderson, Jozwiakowski, Dever, Sitts, Finn, Patterson, Minwegen, Dougherty, Herrmann, Werno, Schmidt, Ehemann, Williston, Kuester, Blake, Butler, Leachman, Larson, Wendling, Bradley, O'Connell, Butterworth, Badenoch, Eidmann, Bihl, Ruxton, Woodward, Coughlin, Sullivan. Total, 47.

Nays—Jackson, Rooney, Young, Scully, Moran, Raymer, Burns, Hunter. Total, 8.

Text of Adopted Sections.

The various revised sections of the new theater ordinance, so far as adopted, follow:

Construction of Buildings.

SECTION 1. Class V. shall embrace all buildings which are used as public theaters where an admission fee is charged, and in which movable scenery is used.

Provided that public halls and club halls where the seating capacity is less than 600, and where movable scenery is used only occasionally, shall not be embraced in this class. (Tentative—to be drawn by corporation counsel.)

The outside walls of all buildings of class V., the roofs or ceilings of which are carried on trusses or girders of a span of fifty feet or more, shall be as follows:

If such walls are less than twenty-five feet high, not less than twenty inches thick.

If they are more than twenty-five feet and less than forty-five feet high they shall not be less than twenty-four inches thick.

If they are more than forty-five feet and less than sixty feet high they shall not be less than twenty-eight inches thick.

If they are more than sixty feet and less than seventy-five feet high they shall not be less than thirty-two inches thick.

If they are more than seventy-five feet and less than ninety feet high they shall not be less than thirty-six inches thick.

An increase of four inches in thickness of such walls shall be made in all cases where they are over 100 feet long without cross walls of equal height.

The thickness of such walls for rooms less than fifty feet wide may be reduced by four inches.

If one or more stories are built above the room devoted to the uses of class V. and such stories are carried on trusses or girders the thickness of the walls shall be increased by four inches for each two stories or part thereof above such room.

If solid masonry buttresses are employed and placed sixteen feet or less apart and extended to the foot of the trusses or girders carrying the ceiling, or if iron or steel pillars are inserted in such walls for the support of the superstructure and at distances not more than eighteen feet between centers, and if such pillars extend to and carry the superimposed trusses and girders, the thickness of such walls may be reduced in proportion to the increase of strength afforded by such buttresses or pillars, but in no case shall any such wall be less than twelve inches thick in the top story, and four inches shall be added, going downward, for each story, for each gallery, or for each twenty-five feet in height of blank wall.

Use of Steel Pillars.

SECTION 2. If iron or steel pillars are introduced in said walls the brick work around same shall be bonded into that of the connecting wall, and each of such pillars shall have not less than eight inches of brick wall around it, the brick being measured from the extreme outer dimensions of such iron or steel pillars.

Location and Open Spaces.

SECTION 3. All buildings of class V. hereafter erected shall be so located that they adjoin at least two public thoroughfares. All floors, balconies, and galleries of the audience room or auditorium, including the stage of such building, shall be surrounded on four sides by either open spaces or inclosed fireproof passages, both of which shall be outside of the audience room or auditorium, and shall open on or connect directly with such public thoroughfares, and shall at all times be kept and maintained free and clear of obstructions.

Such open space or inclosed passageway shall not, in any event, be less than eight feet in width clear of any and all obstructions, except stairways. Index signs reading, "This way out," shall be placed conspicuously in such open spaces and passageways.

Fireproof Construction Required.

SECTION 4. All buildings of class V. hereafter erected shall be built entirely of fireproof construction.

All alterations in existing buildings of class V. intended to make them comply with the requirements of this ordinance may be executed in the same materials of construction at present employed in such buildings, unless otherwise distinctly provided by this ordinance.

Connections with Other Buildings.

SECTION 5. If buildings of class V. are built in conjunction with or as part of buildings devoted to the uses of classes I., II., III., or IV., then such buildings of classes I., II., III., or IV. shall be built entirely of fireproof construction.

In all cases where existing buildings of class V. are built in conjunction with or as part of buildings devoted to the uses of classes I., II., III., or IV., and where such buildings of classes I., II., III., or IV. are not built entirely of fireproof construction, double iron doors shall be placed at each connecting opening between such buildings of class V. and the building connected therewith.

Limitations of Floor Levels.

SECTION 6. In all buildings of class V. hereafter constructed the following limitations of floor levels shall govern:

In all cases where the floors of the auditorium of the buildings of class V are banked or stepped up the floor level of the lowest banks shall not be above the sidewalk level.

The audience room, or auditorium, in any building of class V, now existing or which shall hereafter be constructed, containing less than 500 seats, if in a fireproof building, may be located in any story thereof, but in such case there shall be at least two flights of stairs from the floor in which such audience room or auditorium is located to the ground, each of which stairs shall be not less than four feet in width in the clear. This section governing floor levels shall not apply to buildings of class V now existing where the lowest rank of seats of the main floor is not more than twelve feet above the street level. But such building must be fireproofed and in all other respects conform to the requirements of the ordinance.

Regulations as to Stairways.

SECTION 7. Class V. Stairs of—Stairways of—Entrances and exits of—Stairs in buildings of class V. shall be in width equivalent to twenty inches for every 100 seats and fractional parts thereof in such buildings, but in no event shall any stairway in such building be less than four feet wide in the clear.

Each balcony and each gallery shall have immediate access to its proportionate amount of such stairway space, based upon the equivalent of twenty inches of space for every 100 seats in such balcony or gallery.

All stairways shall have hand railings on each side thereof. Stairways shall not ascend a greater height than eleven feet without a level landing, which shall not be of less width than the stairs; no run of stairs shall consist of less than six risers between platforms, and risers shall not be placed on return platforms.

Floors at all exits shall be so designed as to be level and flush and shall extend for an unbroken width of not less than four feet in front of each exit, and shall be two feet wider than such exit.

Steps shall not have a greater rise than seven inches, treads shall not be narrower than eleven inches, and winders shall not be used on any staircase.

The main floor and also each and every balcony and gallery shall have entrance stairways from the street level, separate and distinct from every other entrance stairway.

There shall be iron stairways from the gridiron and from the fly gallery above the stage to the roof of the building, or to some fireproof passageway or exit.

All stairs on the stage side of the proscenium wall shall not be less than two feet six inches wide.

In the case of existing theaters, instead of increasing the width required for aisles, exits, and stairways to the basis of twenty inches per 100 seats, the owner, or lessee, or manager shall have the privilege of reducing the number of permanent seats until the same ratio between said width and number of seats shall be established, and if such privilege shall be taken advantage of it shall be the duty of the commissioner of buildings to make inspection and certify that said ratio actually exists before license for operation of said theater shall be issued.

Aisles and Passageways.

SECTION 8. Aisles and seating buildings of class V. shall be as follows:

The minimum width of aisles with diverging sides shall be two feet eight inches at the end near the stage, and not less than three feet wide at the other end.

The minimum width of aisles with parallel sides shall be three feet.

Every aisle shall lead directly to an exit.

No more than ten seats shall be arranged between in any one row between aisles.

Seats shall be not less than twenty-two inches in width measured at the top of the seat backs.

Rows of seats shall be not less than two feet ten inches from back to back, and no banks of seats of a greater rise than eighteen inches.

In existing theaters or in theaters hereafter to be constructed there shall not be any bank of seats of a greater rise than eighteen inches.

All groups of seats shall be so arranged that there shall be an aisle at each side of each group.

The number of banks of seats on the main floor shall not exceed fifteen unless an intervening or cross aisle or a direct exit for each aisle is provided.

The number of banks of seats in the balcony shall not exceed five unless an intervening or cross aisle leading directly to an exit is provided.

The number of banks of seats in the balcony shall not exceed nine unless an intervening or cross aisle leading directly without turn to an exit be provided.

The number of banks of seats in all galleries shall not exceed four unless an intervening or cross aisle leading directly, without turn, to an exit be provided.

No foyer shall be open to the theater proper except through the exits.

The seats on the lower floor of all theaters shall be designated the main floor.

Where there are balconies or galleries the first shall be designated the "balcony" and the second and third shall be designated respectively "first gallery" and "second gallery." These designations shall be printed plainly on all tickets.

Steps shall not be permitted in aisles except as extending from bank to bank of seats, and wherever the rise from bank to bank of seats is less than five inches the floor of the aisles shall be made as an inclined plane, and where steps are placed in outside aisles or corridors they shall not be isolated, but shall be grouped together, and a light shall be placed and maintained so as to light clearly every place where there are steps in inclosing aisles or corridors.

All aisles, passageways, and corridors shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas, and other obstructions, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles, passageways, or corridors during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, or any public assemblage.

The width of corridors, passageways, hallways, and doors shall be computed in the same manner as that hereinbefore provided for stairways, excepting, however, that no corridor shall be anywhere less than four feet in width, and no door less than three feet wide.

All corridors, passageways, hallways, and stairways leading from any balcony or gallery to any toilet room, retiring room, smoking room, checkroom, or private office shall permit a free passage, without returning, to an outer exit of the building.

Said corridors, passageways, hallways, and stairways shall be at least three feet in width in every part between said balcony or gallery and said outer exit, and shall be unobstructed in every part except by doors not less than three feet in width, in the clear, which shall swing outwards and which shall be provided with no locks or catches of any kind whatsoever.

The entrance doors shall be of sufficient width to accommodate the entire audience, computed on the basis of twenty (20) inches of width in the clear to each one hundred (100) permanent seats or fraction thereof of the audience room or auditorium.

Each balcony and each gallery shall be provided with its proportionate amount of entrance door space, computed on the above basis.

In existing theaters a minimum width of twenty inches per seat will be permitted. And a minimum distance of two feet eight inches from back to back of seat will be permitted.

No mirrors shall be so arranged as to give the appearance of a doorway, exit, hallway, or corridor, when no such doorway, exit, hallway, or corridor is really in existence at said mirrors, nor shall there be any false doors or windows giving the appearance of an opening where none really exists.

Separate Stairs for Floors.

SECTION 9.—Emergency exits and stairways shall be provided separately for each floor balcony, and gallery of every building of class 5. They shall be of the same size as that provided for the main exits, and no emergency exit, door, or stairway shall be less than three feet in width. Such emergency stairs shall be made of iron, steel, or other noncombustible material. Such emergency exits shall be kept free of all obstruction of all kinds, including snow and ice.

Such emergency exits and stairways may be built inside the walls of the building, providing they are surrounded by a fireproof partition not less than four inches thick separating the exits and stairways from the audience room or auditorium.

Additional emergency exits shall be provided and located on each floor, balcony, and gallery directly and without turn in the rear of the rear bank of seats and opposite each aisle provided on each floor, balcony, and gallery.

If such emergency exits lead to fire escapes outside the building, the doors leading thereto shall have metal frames filled with wire glass doors opening outward, hung from the inside corner of the jambs and so constructed as not to project when opened beyond the outside face of wall and outer shutters shall not be permitted.

Wherever any such emergency stairway passes over an exit door or opening said stairway shall be completely inclosed for a space of five feet greater in width than said opening, by iron, steel, or other incumbustible material.

All such emergency exits and stairways shall land at the level ground in a public thoroughfare or in some space that connects directly with a street or alley; and direct and immediate exit to such public thoroughfare shall not be obstructed by any door, gate, bars, or other obstruction of any character.

Every court, in which there shall be a fire escape, shall have direct and unobstructed access along the surface of the ground to a street, alley, or yard opening into an alley or street without entering into or passing through or over any building unless by a four foot wide fireproof passage on the court or ground level.

All doors in all openings shall be so constructed that when opened they shall not obstruct any portion of any other doorway, opening, or passageway.

All doors in buildings of class V. shall open outward.

Exit doors shall not be obscured by draperies, and shall not be locked or fastened in any manner during the entire time said theater is open to the public, but shall be so constructed and maintained that they can be opened from the interior without resistance.

Must Have Steel Curtains.

SECTION 10. In buildings of class V. there shall be a solid brick wall of the same construction and thickness as that called for in the outside walls, between the auditorium and the stage. The main proscenium opening shall have a substantial vertically operated steel curtain, fireproofed on the stage side, which shall be raised and lowered by mechanical power and which shall be in constant use as the regular curtain and act-drop.

No combustible material other than painted decorations shall be applied to the audience side of said curtain.

Plans for said curtain shall be approved by the building department and a permit obtained for its erection. The building department shall inspect said curtain semi-annually.

All other openings in the said wall shall have iron doors, frames, and thresholds.

Regulations as to Scenery.

SECTION 11. The framing of the floor of every stage upon which moveable scenery is to be placed shall be of iron or steel. The stage floor may be of wood, but shall not be less than two and three-fourths inches thick. The entire floor construction and floor of fly galleries and rigging lofts, all railings and supports and stanchions thereon, and all sheaves, pulleys, and cables and their supports shall be of iron or steel. All woodwork, including the under side of floor boards, and all framing for scenery used on or about the stage, shall be coated with a fireproof paint, the qualities of which shall be submitted to and approved by the commissioner of buildings in the manner hereinbefore provided for building materials generally. All wood used for floor and floor supports in buildings of class V. shall be coated on the under side with the same kind of paint. All sceenry shall be treated with a fireproof solution.

SECTION 12. If any structure is built over the ceiling or roof of any building of class V. the different members of the girders or trusses supporting same shall have their fireproofing double, in the manner described for pillars of fireproof buildings of class 1.

Provisions as to Flues.

SECTION 13.—One or more vents suitable for the carrying away of smoke equivalent in area to at least one-twentieth of the area of the stage shall be provided in connection with the stage, and near the top thereof in every building of class V.

Or a flue pipe or flue pipes of metal construction or of other noncombustible material, extending not less than fifteen [15] feet above the highest part of the roof over the stage of said building, shall be over the stage of every building of class V., and said flue or flues shall have an area of at least one-twentieth of the total area of the stage.

All such flues or vents shall be provided with dampers, which shall be made of metal, and shall be opened by a closed circuit battery, and also by a mechanical device, suitable to and approved by the commissioner of buildings.

Such dampers shall be controlled by two switches, one at the electrician's station on the stage, which station shall be fireproof, and the other at the city fireman's station, on the opposite side of the stage; said switches shall be located in such places on the stage as are designated by the fire marshal, and each shall have a sign with plain directions as to the operation of same printed thereon.

All fuse boxes shall be surrounded by two thicknesses of fireproof material, with an air space between and no fuses shall be exposed to the air between the switchboards, and all of which shall be approved by the commissioner of buildings.

Sprinkler System Regulation.

SECTION 14.—In every building of Class V. there shall be provided an approved system of automatic sprinklers, with approved automatic closed circuit electric devices connecting the valves regulating the flow of water into the various sprinkler pipes with the headquarters of the city fire alarm telegraph and such other place or places as the fire marshal shall direct, so arranged as to prevent any tampering with the system or the shutting off of the water from the sprinkler pipes without automatic notice to the fire department.

This system of automatic sprinklers shall be supplied with water from a tank located not less than twenty feet above the level of the highest sprinkler head in the system, and it shall be the duty of the firemen provided for in section 19 to include in their daily report the result of an inspection to determine the sufficiency of water in this tank.

Fire Safeguards on Stage.

SECTION 15. A standpipe shall be installed on each side of the stage of all buildings of class V. with a hose connection at each level above and below the stage, and hose connected thereto, with a self-opening valve, hose reel device. Such standpipes shall be connected with a tank on the roof, and in turn with a power pump, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the fire marshal. Portable fire extinguishers or hand fire pumps shall always be kept ready for use on and under the stage; in fly galleries and in rigging loft, and in addition thereto, at least four (4) fire department axes, two (2) twenty-five (25) foot hooks, two (2) fifteen (15) foot hooks, and two (2) ten (10) foot hooks, shall be kept ready for use on each tier or floor of the stage, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the fire marshal.

The use of ordinary hot air furnaces or stoves in any building of class V. is strictly prohibited.

Diagrams on the Programs.

SECTION 16. It shall be the duty of the owner, lessee, or manager of every building of Class V. during the performance for which programs are issued, to cause to be printed on such programs a diagram showing conspicuously all exits of such building. A diagram showing conspicuously all exits shall be framed and posted in the foyer.

Independent Lights in Exits.

SECTION 17. All stairways or corridors throughout all buildings of class V. shall be supplied with a supplementary lighting system of electricity, gas, or sperm oil, and such system shall be independent of all other lights in such building, and shall be in operation during the entire period such theater is open to the public and until the audience has left the building. The word "exit" shall be in letters at least six inches high over the opening to every means of egress from such building, and a red light, furnished by sperm oil, shall be kept burning over said word "exit" at every such opening during the entire period such theater is open to the public and until the audience has left the building.

Automatic Fire Alarms Also.

SECTION 18. All buildings of class V. shall be provided with an approved system of automatic or manual fire alarm telegraph apparatus, connected by the necessary wires with the headquarters of the city fire alarm telegraph and such other place or places as the fire marshal shall direct. There shall be at least one manual alarm box upon each floor or gallery of the auditorium, and one upon the stage, under the stage, and in the ticket office. The location of the boxes and the character of the system, whether automatic or manual, or both, shall be determined by the fire marshal.

Firemen ad Fire Drill.

SECTION 19. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of every building of class V. to employ two or more competent, experienced firemen, detailed by the fire marshal, who shall be in the uniform of the Chicago fire department, who shall be on duty at each theater during the whole time it is open to the public; shall report to and be subject to the orders of the fire marshal, shall see that all fire apparatus required by this ordinance is in its proper place in proper condition ready for use, all exits unlocked during the whole time such theater is open to the public, and all in efficient and ready working order. Said firemen shall report in writing daily to the fire marshal the condition of the theater to which they are detailed, and its equipment. No fireman shall be on duty at any one theater for a period longer than two weeks.

Said firemen and said fire marshal shall require a drill of the employés of said theater for the use of all apparatus and appliances for the prevention of fire inside the building at least twice in every week and said firemen shall report to said fire marshal the manner and efficiency of said drill.

Standing Room Sale Stopped.

SECTION 20. The license for each building of class V shall state the number of permanent seats it contains, which number shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this ordinance relating thereto, and no more than that number of persons shall be permitted to enter such theater at any one time.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of police to enforce the provisions of this section.

It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, lessee, or occupant of every building of class V. to employ one policeman detailed by the superintendent of police who shall be in the uniform of the Chicago police department, who shall be on duty at each theater during the whole time it is open to the public; shall report to and be subject to the orders of the superintendent of police; carry out all orders of said department, see that provisions of this section are properly enforced, and maintain proper decorum in such buildings.

Must Keep Lights Going.

SECTION 21.—Every portion of buildings of class V. devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including all open courts, corridors, stairways and exits shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises.

Further Regulations on Lights.

SECTION 22. All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby, or any other part of every building of class V. used by the audience, except the auditorium, shall be controlled by a separate shut-off, located in the lobby, and controlled only in that particular place. Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass, in the auditorium, or in any part of the building, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. No gas or electric lights shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building, unless protected by fireproof materials. In case gas is used, the footlights, in addition to the wire net work, shall be protected by a strong wire guard, not less than two feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known method, and subject to the approval of the commissioner of buildings and the fire marshal, and shall be suspended by wire rope. All ducts and shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double with an air space between them. All stage lights, if gas, shall have strong wire guards or screens, not less than ten (10) inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of stage lights, and shall be soldered to the fixtures in all cases.

The use of calcium lights in buildings of class V. is strictly prohibited. All arc lights used on the stage shall at all times be subject to the approval of the city electrician and no arc light shall be used on any stage of buildings of class V. unless first approved by the city electrician.

Fire Department in Control.

SECTION 23. The standpipes, automatic sprinklers, gaspipes, electric wires, hose, footlights, fire alarm boxes, fireproof proscenium curtain, switch boxes, ventilators, and other controling levers, axes and hooks, and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire, or guarding against the same, as provided for by this ordinance for buildings of class V. shall at all times be made and kept in condition satisfactory to and under the control of the fire department of the city of Chicago.

Always Open to Inspectors.

SECTION 24—The commissioner of buildings, fire marshal, the superintendent of police, and their respective assistants shall have the right to enter any building of class V. and any and all parts thereof at any reasonable time, especially when occupied by the public, in order to examine said buildings to properly judge of the condition of the same and to discharge their respective duties, and it shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with them in the performance of their duties.

To Be Closed for Violations.

SECTION 25—The commissioner of buildings, the fire marshal, or the superintendent of police shall have the power and it shall be their duty to order any building of class V. to be closed where it is discovered that there is any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, until the same are complied with.

Mayor to Revoke License.

SECTION 26. Upon the report to the mayor by the department of buildings, the fire marshal or the superintendent of police, that any requirement of this ordinance governing buildings of class V. or that any order given by them in regard thereto has been violated, or not complied with, in any such building, the mayor shall revoke the license of such theater or place of public amusement, and cause the same to be closed.

This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and due publication.

DETAILS OF THE MEETING.

Reopening of Theaters Asked and Recommendations of "Tribune" Commission Ordered Published.

Before the new ordinance was called up by Ald. Jones, chairman of the council committee, petitions from the Chicago Restaurant Keepers' association, from business men, and from the National Alliance of Bill Posters of America, asking for the opening of the theaters were read.

Mayor Harrison also submitted the recommendation of THE TRIBUNE theater commission, advising that the theaters be allowed to reopen after measures had been taken for their proper safeguarding and that the framing of a new law be given more consideration and more time. This was ordered published by the council.

Ald. Mavor, to whom had been delegated the task of steering the ordinance through, then took charge. He explained in the outset that the building laws pertaining to theaters and halls had been divided into two classes, one affecting theaters specifically [class 5], and the other embracing halls, in which movable scenery is not used [class 4].

The sections relating to halls represented the old building ordinance, with one amendment offered by Ald. Foreman, which provided for certain fire apparatus to be kept in halls with a capacity of 250 or more. This amendment, reading as follows, was adopted:

In all buildings of class 4, where stationary scenery is used, of a seating capacity of 250 or more, there shall always be kept for use, portable fire extinguishers or hand fire pumps on and under the stage, and also four fire department axes, two twenty-five foot hooks, two fifteen foot hooks, and two ten foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage, subject to the approval of the fire marshal and the commissioner of buildings.

Dispute Definition of Theater.

Then the main issue contained in the sections of the ordinance relating to theaters came up. The first section brought a contest which could not be settled and which had to be referred to the corporation counsel for a proper amendment. Ald. Novak raised the point that the definition of theaters as given in the first section would include all the public halls and club halls in which occasional theatrical performances might be given and in which movable scenery might be used.

It was his desire to amend the law so as to leave all its provisions affecting theaters and still exempt these halls from provisions which would make it impossible for them to exist.

Offers an Amendment.

He found a supporter in Ald. Snow, who presented an amendment intended to cover the point. This amended the definition of theaters, given as buildings in which movable scenery is used and at which an admission fee is charged, as follows:

"Provided that, where a public hall or clubhall seats less than 600, and where movable scenery is used only occasionally, it shall be governed by the provisions in regard to buildings of class V."

"I move that the halls of these small theaters be made just the same as the big ones are," said Ald. Eidmann; "and I don't think this amendment should be made. I think the movable scenery should be taken out of these halls. Their performances can be given without movable scenery."

"If they play 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and had ice on the stage, that would be movable scenery, wouldn't it?" answered Ald. Novak.

It was moved that Ald. Snow's amendment be placed on file.

Council Accepts a Plan.

Ald. Novak then offered an amendment covering the same ground as that covered by Ald. Snow's amendment, and this was accepted by the council without roll call, upon the understanding that the corporation counsel should draft a proper amendment which will give the desired exemptions without allowing theaters to get any advantage from it, and that this shall be reported at the next meeting of the council. There also was an understanding that the class of halls thus exempted shall be examined and laws devised to provide measures for the safety of their occupants without working unnecessary hardships.

Two Sections Completed.

With this first difficulty out of the way the council turned to the other amendment to the first section, that of Ald. Foreman, adding to the definition of a theater the words "where an admission fee is charged." This was accepted without debate and the first section of the new law was adopted.

Section 2, describing the methods of introducing pillars in walls—an entirely technical section—was passed without comment and without roll call.

This brought the aldermen up to one of the real issues of the ordinance—the question of street facings, as provided in section 3. The new law provided that a theater adjoin two public thoroughfares and have its auditorium and stage surrounded on four sides by fireproof passageways or open spaces. To this law there were three amendments, offered by Ald. Foreman, Young, and Alling.

That of Ald. Young was the most drastic, being in effect to substitute the old law, requiring three facings, for the new.

Young's Plan Voted Down.

When Ald. Young's amendment was brought to a vote it was lost by a vote of 21 to 41, as follows:

YEAS.

Dixon,	Anderson,	Schmidt,
Stuckart,	Dever,	Williston,
Young,	Sitts,	Blake,
Snow,	Conlon,	Bradley,
Novak,	Moran,	Burns,
Harkin,	Finn,	Bihl,
Bellfuss,	Patterson,	Woodward.

NAYS.

Coughlin,	Moertel,	Ehemann,
Kenna,	Cullerton,	Kuester,
Alling,	Zimmer,	Butler,
Jackson,	Friedstedt,	Leachman,
Foreman,	Scully,	Raymer,
Dailey,	Maypole,	Wendling,
Sloan,	Kunz,	O'Connell,
Rooney,	Jozwiakowski,	Butterworth,
Mavor,	Minwegen,	Badenoch,
Bennett,	Dougherty,	Eidmann,
Jones,	Sullivan,	Johnson,
Fick,	Hermann,	Ruxton,
Prelb,	Werno,	Hunter.
Sindelar,		

Blake Starts Another Fight.

Then the question came back on Ald. Foreman's amendment, which consisted chiefly in a change in the language of the original section, providing that the open spaces and inclosed fireproof passages which shall surround the auditorium and stage on four sides, surround also the balconies and galleries. This was adopted and the whole section was on the point of being passed when Ald. Blake called attention to what he considered an oversight and in doing so provoked another fight.

The original ordinance contains the words "hereafter constructed," limiting the requirements to new theaters. Ald. Blake asked that the words "hereafter constructed," be stricken out, claiming that it left no provision for present theaters, the present law being repealed with the passage of the new measure.

"You cannot move a building that is built now," objected Ald. Mavor. "You may put a space outside of it and move out the walls to fill these requirements, but you cannot move the building itself."

"Well, you can make it safe," replied Ald. Blake.

"You cannot by resolution," retorted Ald. Foreman.

Ald. Blake's Point Is Lost.

By a vote of 10 to 52, Ald. Blake lost his point. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Stuckart,	Harkin,	Williston,
Dailey,	Conlon,	Blake.
Sloan,	Patterson,	Johnson.
Rooney,		

NAYS.

Coughlin,	Friestedt,	Ehemann,
Kenna,	Scully,	Kuester,
Dixon,	Maypole,	Butler,
Alling,	Bellfuss,	Leachman,
Jackson,	Anderson,	Raymer,
Foreman,	Kunts,	Larson,
Mavor,	Jozwiakowski,	Wendling,
Young,	Dever,	Bradley,
Snow,	Sitts,	Burns,
Bennett,	Moran,	O'Connell,
Jones,	Finn,	Butterworth,
Fick,	Minwegen,	Badenoch,
Prelb,	Dougherty,	Eidmann,
Novak,	Sullivan,	Bihl,
Sindelar,	Herrmann,	Ruxton,
Moertel,	Werno,	Woodward,
Cullerton,	Schmidt,	Hunter.
Zimmer,		

Ald. Alling simplified the rest by withdrawing his amendment, the third, and the section was adopted without roll call.

Then the council proceeded to a consideration of section 4, providing that all theaters hereafter constructed shall be of fireproof construction and passed it without debate.

Then came section 5, providing that where theaters are built in connection with other buildings the other shall be fireproof, or in the event of their not being, the connection between theater and the other should be by double iron doors. This was passed likewise without discussion.

With these five sections out of the way the aldermen came to the real issue of the ordinance—the provision regarding floor levels. To the provision of the original, allowing seventeen feet above the sidewalk level, there were a number of amendments.

Floor Limit Put at Twelve Feet.

When Ald. Young's amendment striking out the provision in fav

TRIES TO SHIELD THEATER OWNERS

Lawyer Hynes Objects to Questions to Show Who Are in Iroquois Company.

CLASH IS LIKELY TODAY.

Klaw & Erlanger Witnesses Try to Shift Blame for Fire to Theater Itself.

In anticipation of a flood of death claims and personal injury suits that may aggregate $4,000,000 the financial interests behind the Iroquois Theater company have combined a fight to prevent the coroner's jury from disclosing their identity.

The first skirmish took place at yesterday afternoon's session of the inquest, when Attorney W. J. Hynes protested against a line of questioning on the grounds that "any examination looking toward any question of civil liability exceeded the scope of the coroner."

The shot was directed at Assistant State's Attorney Barnes, who was crowding Thomas J. Noonan, treasurer of the theater, to disclose his knowledge of the business connections of the Iroquois company. Coroner Traeger held that Mr. Barnes was within his rights, but the tip was sufficient for Noonan, who thereafter pleaded ignorance of details other than those of the management of the house, with which he was intrusted.

Conflict Is Expected Today.

Harry J. Powers and Will J. Davis, "resident managers" of the company, will probably be heard today, and their appearance on the witness stand will bring a final determination of the rights of the coroner. Under instructions from Attorney Hynes the managers will refuse to answer questions touching on the financial backing of the playhouse. This statement was made by Mr. Hynes last evening, who disposed of a report that the men would refuse to take the witness stand.

"Messrs. Davis and Powers will take the witness stand when called by the coroner," said Mr. Hynes. "But they will not be allowed to testify to matters with which this inquiry has nothing to do. I shall advise my clients not to answer such questions as I believe are improper in this inquest."

"All witnesses will be required to answer such questions as may tend to help the jury in fixing the criminal responsibility for these deaths," said Coroner Traeger. "If such questions also tend to lay foundations for civil actions, that cannot be helped."

Company and House Clash.

Yesterday's inquiry developed a conflict between the employés of Klaw & Erlanger, who owned "Mr. Bluebeard," and those of the theater. Each appeared to be trying to show that the others were responsible. This contest was brought out forcibly in the testimony of Max Mazzonavich, stage carpenter for the show company, whose statements contradicted the testimony of William McMullen, the light operator, who testified that it was the fault of Electrician Dunn of the show company that the flood light was placed so close to the drapery as to ignite it.

At the morning session William Carpenter, stage manager for "Mr. Bluebeard," declared that on the opening night this light also caught the curtain and tore it, and that he had complained of it to Cummings, the house carpenter.

During the day, also, Assistant State's Attorney Barnes disclosed by inference that the employés of the theater company had been compelled to make written statements to Managers Powers and Davis and their attorney. Other developments of the day were:

James J. Wade Jr., whose firm had the plumbing contract for the theater, did not know whether water had been turned on the standpipes, because he had never tested them. Mr. Wade also gave certain testimony about the use of water that resulted in a subpœna for some representative of the city water office.

If Chief O'Neill is in the city this morning he will be heard at once when the inquest reconvenes. Building Commissioner Williams will be recalled, and representatives of the plumbing inspection bureau and of the water office will be heard in turn. In the afternoon it is expected Messrs. Powers and Davis will be heard.

Noonan Tells Some Secrets.

Before checked by his attorney, Treasurer Noonan gave some interesting information as to the men behind the theater management. Mr. Barnes was questioning him.

Q.—Who were the owners of that theater?

A.—The Iroquois Theater company, an incorporation.

Q.—Who was president of it?

A.—Will J. Davis.

Q.—Who was the secretary?

A.—Marc Klaw of New York.

Q.—Who was vice president?

A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Who were the directors?

A.—Will J. Davis, Harry J. Powers, Marc Klaw, A. L. Erlanger, Samuel F. Nixon, and J. Fred Zimmerman.

Q.—Were they all stockholders?

A.—I haven't any knowledge of the company's affairs.

Q.—You have spoken of Mr. Davis and Mr. Powers as managers.

A.—I assumed that they were the managers, yes, because they engaged me.

Q.—Do you know whether the company had a manager?

A.—Yes; Harry J. Powers.

Q.—What did they do, Mr. Davis and Mr. Powers, in regard to conducting the theater or its business, so far as you know?

A.—Why, they did everything, practically.

Q.—I see this souvenir program publishes "Will J. Davis and Harry J. Powers resident owners and managers"?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are there any of the other owners residing in Chicago?

A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Has Charles Frohman any interest in this theater?

A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Al Hayman?

A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did they belong to what is called the "syndicate for booking theatrical companies"?

A.—That is a question I could not answer, either.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that that syndicate was interested in both the Illinois and Powers theaters?

A.—That is a question——

Objection from Lawyer Hynes.

Here Attorney Hynes interrupted, saying: "Mr. Coroner, I want to enter an objection to any examination looking to any questions of civil liability as exceeding the scope of the coroner. Now, my brother Barnes knows that it exceeds the scope of the inquiry."

"Mr. Hynes," responded Mr. Traeger, "I think the coroner has the authority to inquire into details of that kind. Should there be anybody connected criminally with the affair I think it is for this court to bring out the fact."

Considerable argument followed, Mr. Hynes declaring the questions exceeded the coroner's authority. Mr. Traeger was firm, however, and Mr. Barnes continued his questions, saying: "I wanted to know if this company purported to be owned by one company or operated by a syndicate of companies?"

"That I don't know anything about," responded Mr. Noonan.

Deputy Coroner Buckley conducted the examination of the witness in regard to affairs at the theater. Noonan said that Fireman Sallers was engaged on the recommendation of Marshal Campion.

Q.—After the theater opened did Sallers say anything to you about fire equipment?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did he say?

A.—I don't remember the exact words, but I told him we were going ahead and complete everything as fast as we could.

Q.—How long after the theater opened did you have this conversation?

A.—I should say a week. There was some trouble about the standpipes. All the pipes ran through the air chamber so they could be easily got to in case of leaks or anything, and one pipe blew up one night.

Fireman Detailed at Door.

Q.—Did you tell him to serve at any time as fireman?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was that gave him two positions, fireman and bartender, also, did it not?

A.—Temporarily, yes.

Q.—Did he ever ask you for any hooks, axes, or other of any kind to be used in case of fire?

A.—No, he did not.

Q.—Did you know that the law required appliances of that kind?

A.—Prior to this fire, no.

Relative to the asbestos curtain, Noonan said: "I had been there shortly after it was tested. Cummings called my attention to a spot where firemen evidently tried to burn it. It was blackened."

By Coroner Traeger—You don't know who these firemen were who tested that curtain?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever been advised that a certificate was in the marshal's office for you?

A.—Not in connection with that theater.

Q.—Do you know whether your management ran without a license when they first opened?

A.—The application for the license was filed before the opening.

Q.—The application for the license was filed, but the license proper had not been issued when you opened the theater?

A.—It had not.

Q.—Did you have charge of the selling of seats?

A.—I did.

Q.—When did you refuse to sell any seats for the theater that day? A.—About 2:30, I think we sold the last seat that was left.

Q.—How many standing room tickets did you sell for the lower floor?

A.—Twenty-one.

Q.—How many stood up on the lower floor; more than twenty-one?

A.—O, yes, there were some people standing on passes.

Q.—How many passes were used that day?

A.—About forty, for two each.

Q.—How many standing room tickets did you sell for the dress circle?

A.—The twenty-one would apply to either place.

Over One Hundred Standing.

Q.—That is a hundred and one standing on both floors?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How many standing did you sell for the balcony?

A.—Ninety-five.

Q.—How many were you allowed by law to sell?

A.—Well, it was the custom—now, I have come in contact with building inspectors—that is, you could not block the aisles or side passageways, but you could stand people in the back.

Q.—Do you know anything as to the locking of the doors or exits?

A.—No, unless you refer to the street exits.

Q.—What do you know as to them?

A.—Well, the inner doors from the vestibule into the lobby were supposed to be locked.

Q.—They were locked?

A.—Yes. The middle doors were open at all times.

Q.—And the extreme east and west doors were locked?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How about the ones leading to the street?

A.—They were open at all times.

By Foreman Meyer—Under whose instructions did you sell standing room tickets?

A.—Nobody's instructions.

Q.—In the dress circle and top balcony there were 868 seats? How do you account for so many people losing their lives in the top balcony and the dress circle? From those figures it would only leave about 278 people that got out of there alive.

A.—I can't account for it.

Q.—Well, the proportion is enormous for only that number of people. The figures show that only about 30 per cent got out. Don't you know that there were three and four deep standing on each floor?

A.—No.

Mr. Barnes—Your figures show only 1,798 persons in the theater. Isn't it a fact that there was over 2,000?

A.—No, there couldn't be 2,000 people there.

Q.—Did you not know it was unlawful to sell standing room?

A.—No, I never knew it was.

Tells of Statements to Managers.

Q.—Have you been examined in the presence of Powers and Davis?

A.—No; I have discussed the matter frankly with Mr. Powers and Mr. Davis, and with their lawyers.

Q.—Do you know of others being called upon to make written statements?

A.—No; Cummings was in the talks several times.

Q.—Did you not, as a matter of fact, know that Mr. Powers and Mr. Davis, through their attorney, have secured written statements of their employés, all of them, or most of them, or many of them, with regard to this matter?

A.—Well, they may have; I am not positively aware of it.

Wade Questioned About Plumbing.

James J. Wade of James J. Wade & Sons' company, which put in the plumbing, gas, and sewer pipes and fixtures in the Iroquois, was questioned especially to ascertain whether the standpipes in the building were completed and contained water on the day of the fire. He did not know whether the water had been turned into the stand pipes. Wade gave some other testimony which caused the jurors to ask for a statement from the city water department, and threw an unpleasant light on the futility of the fire apparatus which should have been installed at the theater had the plans been completed.

He said also that were water in all of the stand pipes it would be practically no fire protection, for the reason that the pressure was not sufficient to throw a stream more than eight or ten feet high.

Q.—Did you connect the water pipes or standpipes?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you test any of them or see that they were tested by any of your employés?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is there any separate shut off for those standpipes?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Had that portion been completed and the water turned on in the standpipes?

A.—As I never tested any of the valves, I don't know.

Q.—So, to the best of your knowledge, you do not know whether they had ever been tested, much less, any water turned on?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you at any time called upon to run a pipe up to the roof to supply the tank there?

A.—Yes, sir; we ran a pipe up there.

Q.—What was that tank put there for?

A.—To supply water for the fixtures on the first six floors for the stage.

Little Pressure for Streams.

Q.—How much pressure do you figure you would get if the four standpipes were open full at one time?

A.—I think perhaps it might throw the water eight or ten feet if they were all open at one time.

Q.—Well, if the fire started twenty-five feet above the stage, and your standpipe was in the basement, you could not throw the water forty feet with city pressure, could you?

A.—No, sir.

Deputy Coroner Buckley—Did you erect the railings in front of the seats in the top balcony?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They were put up to protect the people from falling over on to the other people in front of them?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When did you complete your job?

A.—The plumbing contract was finished before the theater was opened.

Q.—Was the plumbing accepted by the architect's superintendent?

A.—On account of the extra work it was not accepted.

Q.—Do they take a statement of the meter at the time they set it?

A.—No, sir. The city waits until the building is handed over complete before they take any charge of the water going through the meter.

Q.—When did the city take charge?

A.—About two weeks after it was opened.

Q.—It is not customary for an employé of the city to turn the water on through the meter?

A.—Not that I know of. We generally turn the water on ourselves.

Company Carpenter Testifies.

Max Mazzonavich, a stage carpenter for the "Mr. Bluebeard" company, was outside the door, smoking, when the fire broke out. He ran to the stage and saw the grand drapery on fire.

Q.—Did you notice whether the curtain started down?

A.—I saw the curtain start down. It got down about, I should judge, eight or ten feet on the right, and on the other side it caught.

Q.—You have seen those procenium lights on each side of the stage. Was it caught on the shield of those lights?

A.—I won't swear it was caught on that, but from where I stood it looked as though it had caught on that lamp.

Q.—Did you know that there was a flood light or spot light up in the vicinity where you saw the fire?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there ever any complaint made to you as to the danger from the drops catching on that light?

A.—No, sir.

Then the witness produced a draft of the stage and explained it in such a way as to preclude the possibility of the drapery igniting from a flood light. He and Mr. Barnes had a long argument over the matter, and finally the prosecutor, referring to the testimony of William McMullin, the light operator, asked:

Q.—Whom do you think would best know whether that grand drapery touched that lamp or hung near it, the man on the platform all the time or you, who never observed it?

A.—Perhaps the man on the bridge.

Q.—Do you think a piece of drapery within sixteen inches of a lamp that had 4,000 degrees of heat was safe?

A.—Well, if the man didn't watch his lamp—if the man made any complaint about it or said it was in the way we could have remedied it.

Q.—Couldn't they have moved that drapery back farther towards the tormentor?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Then it should have been made fireproof, shouldn't it?

A.—Yes.

Peter Quinn, 443 West Forty-third street, told of forcing open the stage door and releasing a number of the women members of the company from the stage. "After the last of them got out I went up on the stage and shouted," he said. "I got no answer, and seeing the flame the way it was going up there I was wondering where the draft was coming from. I then went back to those vestibule doors and closed them to see if that would stop the draft, but it did not."

What Manager Carleton Told.

The chief witness at the morning session was William T. Carleton, stage manager, and an attaché of the show company. He declared that more than once had the proscenium lights interfered with the descent of the asbestos curtain. He said also that he had complained of the obstruction to Stage Carpnter Cummings, an employé of the theater.

Q.—Did you ever see that asbestos curtain raised and lowered?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ever observe whether it caught in any way?

A.—I saw it foul on the strip light on the first entrance on my side.

Q.—What was the result?

A.—I think the first time the curtain came down the opening night it struck the top of this and tore a small piece out of it.

Q.—Was the stage carpenter there at the time, Mr. Cummings?

A.—Stage Carpenter Cummings came to me before the next performance and told me he would put a man in each entrance to keep the strips back. There was a man in each entrance after every act.

Q.—Do you remember who pushed back the strip lights on the afternoon when the fire took place?

A.—I was in front of the house and I could not tell.

Another witness at the morning session was William Bain, assistant engineer at the theater, who said that he did not have an engineer's license, and "Jack" Daugherty, brother of Joseph T. Daugherty, the flyman, who had charge of the asbestos curtain.

FOREMAN OF NEW GRAND JURY WHICH MAY TAKE UP IROQUOIS THEATER FIRE.

WATSON F. BLAIR

The January grand jury was sworn in by Judge Gary yesterday, but, contrary to expectation, the judge made no reference to the Iroquois theater horror in his instructions. Any consideration of the fire will follow the recommendations made by the coroner's jury. The jurors are as follows:

Watson F. Blair, capitalist, 164 Rush street, foreman.
Oliver C. Linnemeyer, 4908 Fifth avenue.
Richard P. Moffat, 887 Osgood street.
Adam J. Brinkman, 6542 Green street.
William L. Blundell, 5424 Aberdeen street.
Harvey S. Burdick, 191 Nebraska avenue.
Edmund L. Barbour, 259 Ontario street.
Arthur A. Burnier, 56 Oregon avenue.
George P. Bent, 5139 Washington avenue.
Robert K. Brown, 819 Madison street, Evanston.
Edward K. Boyd, 673 Forty-eighth street.
Henry P. Coe, 440 Oakley boulevard.
Walter W. Ellis, 3249 Morgan street.
John Hanrahan, 408 West Fourteenth place.
Arthur W. Hayward, 5418 Washington avenue.
George H. Kirk, 5310 Wentworth avenue.
Alexander H. Lowden, Lakeside.
Edward C. Moeller, 298 Forest avenue, River Forest.
William J. McNamara, 317 North Robey street.
Frank McConnell, 12214 Emerald avenue.
Benjamin B. Phelps, 7347 Euclid avenue.
Harvey S. Parks, 3735 Langley avenue.
George J. Zeller, 10048 Malta street.

ADMIT WORK OF GHOULS.

THREE MEN TELL OF ROBBING BODY OF IROQUOI SVICTIM.

Louis Witze, Into Whose Saloon Mrs. R. H. Trask Was Carried, Dying, Tells Police He Took Over $200 from Her Dress and Shared It with Three Companions, Two of Whom Are Caught—Another Diamond Found in Wreckage.

How the body of a woman, fatally burned in the Iroquois fire, was robbed almost before she was dead, and how the money, $200 or more, was divided among four men, was told to the police yesterday by Louis Witze. His confession was supplemented by the admissions of Charles Conway and Thomas McCarthy, who shared in the plunder.

The three men are prisoners at Central station. In addition, Witze will probably lose the license for his saloon at Randolph and Dearborn streets, where the body was robbed on the afternoon of Dec. 30. The victim of the ghouls was Mrs. R. H. Trask of Ottawa, Ill. She was found unconscious in the theater by firemen and carried into Witze's saloon.

A physician and two assistants were called in and worked over the woman, but she died. In her corsage when her dress was opened at the throat was found $210. This was handed to Witze, who, with Conway, McCarthy, and another man, stood by watching the doctor at work. To a policeman who was called in later to take the body to Carroll's undertaking rooms Witze gave $11 and Mrs. Trask's watch.

When Mrs. Trask's daughter was notified she informed the police that her mother had carried about $300. An investigation was begun at once by detectives, and when it was learned that the dying woman had been taken into Witze's saloon he was arrested.

Confesses to Robbing Body.

Witze in a signed and sworn confession says that he was tending bar when McCarthy and Conway found the money and watch on the woman's body. They handed the money to him. After the woman had died and her body was taken away in an ambulance McCarthy approached him and said: "I want some of that." Witze gave him $10. Later McCarthy returned to the saloon and demanded more. He was given $15. Two days later he returned to the saloon with his wife and asked for money enough to buy a pair of shoes for her. He was given $2.50.

After McCarthy had left the saloon Conway asked for some money, and was given $5. On a second demand Conway was given $15. The day after the fire a stranger, said to be a St. Louis traveling man, said he knew of the "find," and was given $12.

Conway, a waiter at the saloon, says that Witze gave him $20 voluntarily, asking him to keep quiet. McCarthy's confession relates that Conway and McCarthy found the money and gave it to the saloonkeeper. Later McCarthy says he asked for some of the money. He says he spent what he received for coal, groceries, and clothing for his children.

The men will be given a hearing this morning. Witze lives at 521 Paulina street, Conway at 153 South Sangamon street, and McCarthy at 3219 Archer avenue.

Another Diamond Is Found.

Sifting of débris taken from the theater to the rooms at 58 Dearborn street yesterday yielded to City Custodian Cregier's men a diamond weighing 3½ carats and valued at $400, which had been worn in a bar pin by Mrs. Arthur Bergeh, 4926 Champlain avenue, who lost her life in the disaster. The searchers had already found a diamond ring and a pair of opera glasses marked "Arthur to Hannah, 1901," both the property of Mrs. Bergeh.

HALLS CLOSED: OTHERS OPENED

Building Commissioner Has a Busy Day and Expresses Disgust Over His Office.

Building Commissioner Williams found time yesterday to make a few comments on his office and its temptations. They came during the course of a busy day in which he ordered that the massive iron doors that lead to the county treasurer's office be changed to swing outward, closed four churches and a dozen halls.

"I am beginning to think that a man is a fool if he tries to do anything in this office," remarked the commissioner. "Whatever he does he is blamed. If a man wants to be a thief, this is the place for him to get money. I have had it offered to me dozens of times—not offered to me, but was told where I could go and get it."

The inspectors were out all day examining churches and halls. They found the following churches were breaking the ordinances and ordered them closed:

St. Clara's Roman Catholic church, 6415 Woodlawn avenue.
Rogers Park church, southwest corner of Devon and Ridge avenues.
Methodist church of Chicago Lawn, St. Louis avenue and West Sixty-third street.
Helping Hand Christian church, 3600 Armour avenue.

Two churches were allowed to reopen as both has fulfilled the requirements. The churches are:

African Methodist church, Dearborn and Thirty-eighth streets.
Congregation Powalel Zedock, Jewish, 19 O'Brien street.

The owners of ten halls received word during the day that they would have to close them pending alterations. The halls are:

Oddfellows' hall, 8673 Vincennes road.
Cox's hall, 8659 Vincennes road.
Knights of Pythias hall, 258 Seventy-ninth street.
Spuck's hall, 8616 Vincennes road.
Maccak hall, 8658 Vincennes road.
Hall, 378 to 385 South Western avenue.
Hall at 430 Jefferson street.
Rigoner's hall, 2373 Kensington avenue.
Hall at 175 West Twelfth street.

Permits to reopen the following halls were issued:

Hall at 357 Grand avenue.
Hall at 8743 Buffalo avenue, third floor.
Hall at 2243 West Fifty-first street, third floor.
Hall at 378 to 385 South Western avenue.
Hall at 2373 Kensington avenue.
Englewood Men's club, 6231 Harvard avenue.
Pusey's, 1332 Seventy-fifth street.
Sheridan Club hall, 4100 Michigan avenue.
Hall, 9206 South Chicago avenue, third floor.
Hall, 3636 Cottage Grove avenue, third floor.
Hall, 4430 Wentworth avenue.
Hall at 340 Sedgwick street.

In the course of the day the inspectors found but one stairway in the two story factory building of the Meyercord company, West Lake street and Willow avenue, and two more were ordered put in, each at least four feet wide. J. W. Stafford, 268 State street, was notified to move the furnace in his building farther from the joists and was given twenty-four hours in which to have the work done.

MAN WHO CRIED "FIRE" WANTED

Panic at Dance in Phœnix Hall Said to Have Been the Result of a Plot.

A reward of $100 has been offered by Ald. John Sullivan of the Twenty-second ward for the arrest and conviction of the persons guilty of causing a panic in Phœnix hall late Saturday night, when a number of persons, including J. A. Nordmark, 161 Sedgwick street, and Gustav Palm, were injured. A ball was in progress under the auspices of a Swedish society, and officials of that organization assert that the panic was started as the result of a plot by persons interested in halls on the north side which were not permitted to open. Some one removed the tip from a gas fixture, the flame shot nearly to the ceiling, and a cry of "fire" did the rest.

DENIES CLAIM AGAINST CITY.

Attorney Smulski Says Florence Ziegfeld and Other Managers Have No Cause for Action.

City Attorney Smulski declares there is no cause of action for theater managers against the city on account of the closing of the playhouses.

"If the theaters have violated city ordinances, and it has been shown, I believe, that they have, the city has the power to close them at any time, and those who suffer can find no basis for action."

A report that Florence Ziegfeld Jr. was threatening to sue the city for the closing of the theaters led Mr. Smulski to express this view.

REPORT FOR OPEN ELEVATOR SHAFT

Council Committee Majority and Minority Finding Made Special Order.

CASH FOR GRAFT INQUIRY

City Attorney Authorized to Settle Small Damage Claims Out of Court.

WORK OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Made closed elevator shaft amendments a special order for next Monday.
Voted $8,000 for the use of the "graft committee."
Authorized the city attorney to settle damage claims under $200.
Ordered all dogs muzzled all the year round.
Amended the automobile ordinance to prevent fraud in numbers.
Ordered the Union Traction company to remove all snow swept from its tracks.
Referred an ordinance providing for semaphores at all steam and street car grade crossings.
Referred an ordinance demanding that all milk be delivered in sealed cans.
Referred an ordinance regulating buildings in which oil is stored.
Referred an order that all city employés be paid semi-monthly.
Made a special order of an order establishing a campaign committee for the charter constitutional amendment.
Referred an ordinance for a franchise for a fire alarm telegraph company in the Second ward.
Ordered a detail of five policemen to keep the street car lines in State street, between Taylor and Fourteenth, clear of teams.

Before the city council took up the theater ordinance last evening Ald. Werno called up the report of the judiciary committee amending the building ordinance so as to allow unenclosed elevator shafts in all fireproof buildings and all nonfireproof ones where automatic sprinklers are installed. Ald. Snow had a minority report demanding closed shafts in all but fireproof buildings, and so Ald. Patterson moved that the ordinance be made a special order for next Monday, which was done.

The finance committee's report authorizing the city attorney to settle damage suits against the city out of court where the claim was not more than $200 was passed. The amount to be so used must not exceed $20,000 a year.

Money for Graft Committee.

By a vote of 40 to 17 the council voted an additional $3,000 for the use of the graft committee. Objection was raised on the plea that Attorney Davis of the committee was getting $50 a day for his services, but the majority declared that the work of the committee should not be stopped half way.

The report of the judiciary committee providing that the city electrician issue the figures to designate automobiles so as to stop the practice of some owners of using wrong numbers was passed unanimously.

Muzzles Dogs Year Around.

The report of the same committee providing that dogs be muzzled the entire year instead of from April 1 to Jan. 1 was agreed to, 39 to 23.

Ald. Foreman had made a special order for next Monday a resolution that the mayor appoint a special committee of seven aldermen which shall act as a sort of campaign committee to further the passage of the amendment to the state constitution giving Chicago a new charter. He explained that missionary work must be done outside the city to get the requisite votes to pass the amendment, and if Chicago did not act no one would do the work for it.

Removal of Snow from Streets.

Ald. Patterson had passed an order that the Union Traction company remove the snow swept from its tracks in his ward. Ald. Fick amended by including his ward, and so it was finally amended to take in all the wards in which the company operates.

Ald. Biehl had referred to the judiciary committee an ordinance demanding semaphores at all places where steam and street car tracks cross at grade.

Ald. Dudley's ordinance providing that all milk brought into Chicago must be shipped in sealed cans and the seals be intact when delivered to the city dealers was sent to the health committee.

Other Business.

Ald. Sitts had an ordinance amending the building ordinance sent to the judiciary committee. It provides that all buildings in which oil is stored shall be at least 100 feet from any other building, be of fireproof construction, walls not more than sixteen feet high or less than sixteen inches thick, and roofs of metal. The building commissioner was instructed not to issue permits for any buildings of this kind until the ordinance had been acted on.

Ald. Jozwiakowski's order that all city employés be paid twice a month went to the finance committee.

Ald. Sloan had passed an order for a special detail of five policemen to keep the coal teamsters from blocking the street car tracks in State street, south of Taylor.

Ald. Alling introduced an ordinance allowing the Mercantile Electric Protective company to put in a fire and burglar system in the Second ward.

Commissioner Blocki was authorized to pay the coal dealers who had supplied the city the last year the 15 per cent held back on their contracts for good delivery.

PASTORS DECIDE ON SILENCE.

Methodist Ministers, After Discussion, Vote to Table All the Iroquois Fire Resolutions.

The Methodist ministers, at their weekly meeting yesterday in the Northwestern University building, after a warm discussion, voted to remain silent on the subject of the Iroquois fire and all resolutions were tabled.

Two Methodist pastors, the Rev. George H. Studley and the Rev. C. L. Roberts, and nearly 100 members of the church, lost their lives in the theater fire and many of the ministers at the meeting said they feared that if resolutions were adopted the public might gain the impression that the church had receded from its position of open hostility toward the playhouse. A week ago an effort to pass similar resolutions caused a difference and the matter was laid over.

The resolutions committee chairman said an attempt had been made to have the arraignment broad enough to cover all implicated without mentioning any names.

"We do not go into court with clean hands when we upbraid people for not obeying the law when we ourselves, from the pulpit down, have been lax, as we all know," said Dr. Tilroe.

"I do not believe the worst persons in our church were burned in that theater fire," declared the Rev. W. H. Burns.

The Rev. A. L. Shute offered an amendment denouncing the theater as "indecent and lewd," and suggesting that when a church member tried to select a theater attraction which would not injure his morals he undertook a hopeless task.

The whole matter was tabled by a vote in the proportion of 2 to 1.

AIDING THE DESTITUTE ACTORS.

Women's Clubs and Other Organizations Plan Entertainments as a Relief Measure.

The Actors' Emergency Relief association, with headquarters at the Oakland hotel, still is receiving many applications for help from destitute professionals. The hotels are ejecting them in view of the uncertainty of their soon getting employment.

Two women's clubs in Englewood have applied for the services of a full company next week. Organizations in Hartford, Mich., and Fairfield, Ia., also have called for players. The American Stock company has been placed in Kankakee, Ill., for a week. From there it will go to Hammond, Ind., for one night. The Jewelers' club, 146 State street, will give a vaudeville entertainment on Jan. 30.

Many families have offered to provide for chorus girls until they secure employment.

OAK PARK MAID TO REPRESENT JAPAN.

ELIZABETH McDONALD

Little Elizabeth McDonald of Oak Park is to represent Japan in a "Trip Around the World" entertainment to be given next Friday evening. The home station will be the Euclid Avenue Methodist church. Japan will be the residence of Mrs. S. E. McDonald, mother of Elizabeth. The latter, in the costume of a Japanese child, will welcome the visitors and assure them there is going to be no war with Russia. The trips around the world will be made every half hour during the evening. Russia will be the residence of Mrs. W. H. Cribben.

PRICES CUT BY LAUNDRIES

BACK TO ANTE-STRIKE BASIS ON NORTH AND WEST SIDES.

Advance Made After the Tieup on Excuse That Higher Wages Would Be Paid Is Taken Off—Old Scale for Employes Still in Force and Workers Say They Are Compelled to Toil Overtime Without Any Extra Compensation.

"Back, back to the old prices; collars, 2 cents; cuffs, 4 cents."

This is the cry of the laundrymen on the north and west sides, bringing cheer to the residents of those sections of Chicago. Signs bearing the legend have appeared within a few days at agencies in Clark and Wells and other north side thoroughfares, and out in Madison street.

The charge for washing shirts is also reduced, and where the uniform rate of 10 cents was adhered to for months after the strike of last spring the price has fallen to 8 and even 5 cents. The cuts have not yet extended to the "rough dry" work. The laundries are breaking away from the association and business, especially among the many small agencies, is badly disorganized.

The public appears to be the chief beneficiary. The owners declare that prices of supplies have advanced. The workers' union says its members are actual sufferers and that wages have fallen with the reductions.

Make Cut to Increase Business.

"The reductions have been chiefly in the second class laundries that were unable to get business at the regulation prices, in competition with the best establishments," said C. I. Goodhart, a member of the association. "These concerns do only a small part of the work of Chicago."

The agents in Clark street did not agree with Mr. Goodhart.

"Up here the cut seems to have been started by the Sanitary laundry," the proprietor of a stationery store agency said. "The Chicago Standard laundry met this at once and has put out many of the little signs announcing collars at 2 cents and cuffs at 4 cents. Then the other establishments got in line, and now the cut price is pretty generally in effect. Out on the west side conditions are even worse. Shirts are being 'done up' for as low as 5 cents."

Workers the Sufferers.

The position in which the workers find themselves was told by the secretary of the union in its office in the Omaha building.

"Half the laundry work on the north and west sides and a considerable part of that on the south side," she said, "is being done at the reduced rates. We are the principal sufferers. Wages have been cut indirectly in many of the plants. The union has recovered the strength it had before the strike last spring and will file new demands with the owners May 1 this year. It is not decided whether the advance asked for last year will be repeated, but it is certain we will insist on the maintenance of wages and the payment of fair compensation for overtime.

"It is by means of this overtime that the workers' wages are cut. There are many young girls in the laundries, and they are required to toil, without extra pay, as late as 8 and 9 o'clock on half of the working days."

The strike of the employés last year was a failure, and they went back at their old wages. The proprietors, however, raised prices on the excuse that they would be called on to pay higher wages.

TITLED BRITON IN JAIL: DUE TO WORTHLESS CHECKS.

Man Claiming to Be Sir William Brassey Arrested on Charge of Raising Hundreds of Dollars in Chicago.

A well dressed man claiming to be Sir William Brassey of Gloucester, England, was taken to the county jail last night. In his pockets were found letters from Lord Charles Beresford, a card of admission to the house of lords made out to Sir William Brassey and party, and other communications. Englishmen assert that the prisoner was at one time the owner of vast oil fields.

The charge on which Brassey was arrested at the Grand Pacific hotel was obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that on a deposit of $12.59 in the Union Bank of Canada, at Montreal, he has been drawing and cashing checks amounting to hundreds of dollars among Chicago acquaintances.

He was arrested on complaint of the Edelweiss restaurant, where he is said to have passed two worthless checks of $30 and $40 respectively. Attorney D. W. Medbury, cousin of ex-Senator William A. Mason, is complainant in another warrant, where the check amounted to $150.

TRY TO BREAK UNCLE'S WILL.

Four Nephews Declare That James F. Woodman Was of Unsound Mind When He Executed Paper.

The validity of the will of James F. Woodman is attacked in a suit called for hearing in Judge Tuley's court yesterday. Woodman died March 15, 1902, leaving an estate valued at $500,000. Four of his nephews now declare that when he executed his will he was of unsound mind. The complainants are Edward F., John, Thomas V., and Thomas W. Woodman. The principal defendants are the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, executor, and John H. and Gordon C. Woodman, Frances E. Dunlevie, and Agnes Craig, nephews and nieces.

TO CURE GRIP IN TWO DAYS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. To get the genuine, call for the full name. 25c.

SHERIFF SAYS HE WILL REFORM

Orders Gamblers' "Clearing House" Closed and Talks of Injustice.

IS A MUCH ABUSED MAN.

Barrett Declares Worrying About Jail Prisoners Keeps Him Busy.

Sheriff Barrett is going to reform.

At his Ravenswood residence yesterday afternoon Mr. Barrett admitted that THE TRIBUNE had taught him one lesson when it gave publicity to his part in the attempt to secure a pardon for the convicted confidence man, "Eddie" Hall. Then he declared that henceforth THE TRIBUNE would not have occasion to criticise him for delinquency in the duties he was elected to perform.

"What do you intend to do about the gamblers' 'clearing house' at Dunning?" the sheriff was asked.

"Why, I'm going to close the place," replied Mr. Barrett in a burst of indignation. "Do you suppose those low lived gamblers are anything to me? Not for a minute. I loathe the whole lot of them. I didn't know anything about this 'clearing house,' or whatever they call it, until I got home today. Now THE TRIBUNE has called my attention to it, I am going to close the place."

Orders "Clearing House" Closed.

Mr. Barrett went to the telephone and called Chief Deputy Sheriff Peters at the County building.

"Peters, I want you to send two men out to close up that house at Dunning," ran the conversation at the Ravenswood end of the wire. "What? Why, that gambling place THE TRIBUNE tells about. Close it up tonight. Send the men right away. I can't stand for that place any longer. The address? You'll find it in THE TRIBUNE and a picture of the house, too—you can't miss it."

Sheriff Barrett left the telephone with the solemn expression of one who has done his duty.

Chief Deputy Peters sent two deputies to Dunning at 4:30 p. m. At 6:50 o'clock the officers reported to Sheriff Barrett by telephone that they had found the clearing house in operation and had closed it. The telegraph operator who took race returns from the wire and the boy who telephoned them to the city headquarters in a State street saloon were ordered to leave, although neither was arrested.

Believes He's Much Abused.

Mr. Barrett believes he is a much abused public official. He declares that he has given as much of his time to his official duties as any sheriff ever did, and only an ingrate public would demand more than that. Besides, the public doesn't take into consideration how much the sheriff worries about the prisoners in the jail. That's something no predecessor ever did. Mr. Barrett has developed that function of the shrievalty.

The division of departmental duties, it may interest the public to know, is like this: Deputy Peters administers the sheriff's office in all its details, while Mr. Barrett worries about the prisoners. Jailer Whitman also worries about the prisoners, but the task is a big one, and Mr. Barrett is willing to help.

"No, I'm not at my office today," said Mr. Barrett. "I have a cold and must keep indoors. But I don't suppose you would believe that when I arrived in Chicago late last night I drove to the jail before I went home. Those prisoners are on my mind all the time. There are more than 700 there now, and the responsibility for their safety is heavy. Those car barn murderers have given me a lot of trouble. Have to watch them all the time. When I'm in town I'm at the jail every day. I don't know anything about law, and Peters has to take care of that end of the office. But I can handle the north side branch."

"That's all rot about my being away so much," continued Mr. Barrett. "All rot. Why, they say I went to New Orleans for the races last year. I haven't been in New Orleans in four years. And I haven't been to Saratoga since I was elected sheriff. I was at West Baden seven weeks once, but that was for my wife's health. Why don't you get after some of these other officials that go away—I'm not the only one?

Says He Is Denied Credit.

"No one will give me credit for what I have done. I've saved the county nearly $17,000 in the first year of my office. Of that amount $4,500 is in office salaries and the other $12,000 was saved in the dieting bill at the jail."

Mr. Barrett was asked about the charge that he had discharged employes in order to give places to baseball players looking for a "soft snap."

"Why, yes, I've appointed a lot of baseball players," he said. "I'm an old ball player myself and I naturally have a lot of friends from the diamond. I have made them guards at the jail end, as long as they do their work well. I don't see that they're not as good as any others."

Explains About His "Policy."

Deputy Peters had admitted that the Evason poolroom was not closed at once because the sheriff's policy in regard to enforcing the law against poolrooms was not at that time known. As Mr. Barrett was out of town, there ensued considerable delay before Deputy Peters could get the order to do his duty.

"Wouldn't it be inferred from this incident that Deputy Peters was uncertain whether you were going to protect the gamblers or prosecute them?"

"Perhaps," was the reply. "I went into office determined to keep the county clear of poolrooms, and if Peters didn't know it that was his fault. I have nothing in common with these gamblers. If any one says they are paying me for protection that man is a liar. Do you think I'd protect them now when they were all against me at election time?"

Mr.

TRACTION LEASES ARE AMBIGUOUS.

Give Rise to Differences Between Receivers and Underlying Owners.

RENTS DUE IN DISPUTE.

Question Is Against Whom Bill for New Cars Shall Be Charged.

Differences of opinion which may prove to be serious have arisen between the Union Traction company and its underlying companies. They relate to the construction of the new leases made under the recent reorganization, and the questions in dispute are what charges for maintenance, equipment, and interest the underlying companies must bear and what are to be paid by the Union Traction.

All yesterday afternoon the receivers wrestled with the problem without result and finally called a meeting for this afternoon at which the underlying companies are to be fully represented. If no agreement can be reached, then it is likely a committee of arbitration will be asked for, the work to be given to it. This on the premise that the underlying companies will arbitrate.

Judge Grosscup may be called finally to settle the dispute. So far he has shown a desire to allow the disputants to fight it out among themselves. It was expected that he would enter an order on the application of the receivers for a scaling down of the dividends to be paid to the underlying stockholders, but the intimation was given out, unofficially, that it would be better to settle the matter out of court if possible.

Question of Bookkeeping.

The points at issue are largely matters of bookkeeping, and concern what costs shall be charged to one account and what to others. The new cars which have been ordered under Judge Grosscup's orders are an instance. It is claimed on one side that they should be charged to depreciation, taking the place of cars now worn out or fast wearing out. The other side contends that they should be classified as new equipment.

While the difference would amount to nothing in case only one company was interested, as the facts are it amounts to a good deal. The Union Traction is the tenant of the underlying companies, and the dispute is like that between landlord and tenant when the question of repairs on the building comes up. If these cars are to be charged to depreciation then the underlying companies would have to pay for them; if to new equipment, then the Union Traction company must foot the bill, as it agreed in the new leases to provide all new material.

There are a number of other instances: What should be charged up against the underlying companies to meet the obligations on the bonds of the Consolidated company? What must be allowed on the interest of the bonds of the underlying companies?

Threatens the Dividends.

The manner in which the underlying companies are affected is that the more charges made against them, the less the dividends their stockholders will get. The new leases provided that the agreed dividends should be paid if the property earned them, and most of the stockholders supposed this meant if the receipts of the Union Traction company were sufficient to meet the rent charges. Now, however, comes the proposition that these charges must be made against the separate earnings of each underlying company and be subtracted before the amount of the dividend is fixed.

Receivers Govin, Eckels, and Sampsell, and General Counsel Gurley were in session all the afternoon considering the matter. They had Treasurer Orde and Expert Accountant Young with them, and E. L. Brewster representing the underlying companies was present part of the time. Finally it was decided to call the meeting today and then the plan of arbitration may be proposed.

Protest by Union Labor.

Daniel Donahoe and James Hartnett, who acted as attorneys for the labor unions representing the street car employés in drawing up the Werno ordinances, sent a brief to Mayor Harrison and the members of the city council attacking the proposed Chicago City railway ordinance on the ground that the rights of labor are not considered in it.

Ald. Prieb is advocating action by the health department to secure more sanitary cars in Halsted street.

JUDGE KERSTEN GETS TIRED.

Loses Patience with the Slow Progress in Selecting Jurors to Try Bandits.

Only five jurors have been secured to try the car barn bandits, Neidermeier, Van Dine, and Marx, and yesterday Judge Kersten lost patience. Stopping the proceedings, he announced:

"This unlimited number of excuses of veniremen cannot longer be tolerated. The veniremen summoned to this court must understand that they are under oath and must not perjure themselves in order to be excused. The mere fact that a venireman believes himself prejudiced because he has read a certain newspaper or newspapers is not sufficient for him to be excused from serving. I am convinced that false statements have been made."

Prince Engalitcheff occupied a seat on the bench with Judge Kersten.

A jury yesterday was secured to try Anton Holland and Joseph Koessner, charged with the murder of Special Agent McGrath of the Illinois Central railroad company. Nearly a week was spent in the work, because many veniremen said they were prejudiced against the police.

WOMEN THE REAL ATHLETES.

They Claim the Honors at Northwestern, Basing the Assertion on Gymnasium Statistics.

Northwestern young women boasted yesterday that they were more interested in athletics than the men according to the figures of attendance at the gymnasium classes. By these figures it was shown that a much smaller proportion of the men were gymnasium students. The figures are as follows:

Men in college of liberal arts and academy	425
Men in gymnasium classes	87
Women in college and academy	300
Women in gymnasium classes	90

"As soon as the football season is over the attendance of the men drops off," said Miss Jessie Suter, gymnasium instructress. "The real athletes at Northwestern university today are the young women."

BUILDERS AND TRADERS VOTE.

Elect Officers for Coming Year, Then Have a Banquet and Vaudeville Entertainment.

At an election of officers of the Builders and Traders' Exchange held last evening in the rooms of the association in Chamber of Commerce the following ticket was chosen:

President—John Dick.
First vice president—M. N. Kimball.
Second vice president—F. B. Macomber.
Treasurer—E. T. Malone.
Directors—J. G. Bodenschatz, Alexander Gordan, Thomas T. O'Connell, E. B. Perkins, and S. M. Randolph.

At the adjournment of the business meeting a banquet was served, which was followed by a vaudeville entertainment.

Springfield and Return, $4.75.

The Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago as above, good to go on all trains of Jan. 25 and 26, and morning train of 27th; good to return until Jan. 28, inclusive. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

KNOWS NEED OF DEFENSE.

PRESIDENT CONROY OF "PROGRESSIVES" OFTEN IN TROUBLE.

Records Show That He Has Faced the Trial Board a Number of Times, Once Being Discharged from the Force for Intoxication—Escaped with Fines at Other Hearings—Three Other Leaders Have Been Punished—Mayor Talks of Order.

The record of Detective Peter A. Conroy, president of the Policemen's Progressive association, should make him an active figure in the organization whose avowed purpose is to protect the police from the council graft committee, the citizens' anti-crime committee, and similar reform bodies. The police declare they need protection even from the trial board. President Conroy has frequently felt the need of protection from that same board. The lack of it once cost him his place on the police force. At other times it has cost him a considerable part of his pay.

For President Conroy's record has not been above suspicion, investigation, or condemnation. Perhaps, as president of the "progressives," he hopes to have better luck in future.

The records of the police department show that Conroy was appointed a patrolman on Sept. 9, 1892.

President Conroy's Police Record.

The first time he attracted public notice was on Dec. 31, 1892, less than four months later. On that day he was fined three days' pay for entering a place where intoxicating drinks were sold and for lounging on post.

Thereafter for several months little was heard of Conroy until Oct. 12, 1893, when he was fined five days' pay for inattention to duty.

That lesson seems to have been soon forgotten, however, for on Dec. 29, 1893, he was in trouble again. He was charged with intoxication, found guilty, and discharged from the police force.

Conroy, however, must have enjoyed some kind of protection even in those dark days, for the records show that he was reappointed to the police force on June 29, 1895.

That the strait and narrow path is the hardest of all beats to travel is shown by the fact that on April 20, 1896, Conroy again appeared before the trial board and was fined ten days' pay for leaving his post without permission and for neglect of duty.

Detective Conroy is on duty at the West Chicago avenue police station.

Records of Some Other Officers.

Several members of the executive board, the governing body of the protective association, have also been before the trial board.

Charles Spierling, patrolman at the Attrill street station, was fined five days' pay on Dec. 6, 1901, for sleeping while on duty.

Michael Delaney, patrolman at the Woodlawn station, on March 15, 1900, was fined ten days' pay for neglect of duty and intoxication.

Thomas G. Wolfe, patrolman at the Stockyards station, was suspended thirty days on Nov. 16 last for conduct unbecoming a police officer.

The other officers of the association have clean records.

Mayor Issues a Warning.

"If the new policemen's organization starts out as suggested yesterday by Lieut. Joyce to go out as a body to get legislation it will come under the ban," Mayor Harrison declares.

"I have not said much about this proposed organization. If it were a wide open one, I said from the outset, and were made for open purposes, simply for defense of themselves against what they regard as charges against them, I did not think the department would object.

"I also said it was a singular feature that the police should complain of the severity of the trial board, while outsiders complained that the trial board was too lenient. My objection to the old Policemen's Protective association was that it was got up for what I regarded as improper purposes and surrounded by secrecy, with an impression that it was formed to secure an increase of salaries."

SAYS EMPLOYER KICKED HER.

Suit for $25,000 Begun by a Former Domestic Against R. F. Edgcomb, a Flour Merchant.

Mrs. Frances Pratt Staunton yesterday began suit against Robert F. Edgcomb, a wholesale flour merchant at 51 Clinton street, by whom she was employed as "managing housekeeper" at his residence, 99 Lincoln Park boulevard. The plaintiff asks $25,000 damages, alleging that the merchant beat and kicked her last August. She says she spent much money curing her wounds and bruises. She has been married since the alleged attack.

"It is a blackmailing scheme," declared Mr. Edgcomb last evening. "She was a cook. After she had staid at my house nearly a week I paid her and asked her to leave. When I did this she sat on the floor and shouted. I threatened to call the police and she picked up her things and left.

"Some time after she left I received a letter from the woman's attorney in which he offered to settle for $1,000."

HANECY AGAIN IS ON THE BENCH.

Judge Honore Welcomes Him in the Superior Court and He Holds a Reception.

Judge Elbridge Hanecy yesterday took his place on the Superior bench, to which he was appointed to succeed the late Jonas Hutchinson. The courtroom was decorated with roses. Judge Honoré spoke in welcome. Then the court adjourned to hold a reception.

Mrs. Elbridge Hanecy and her three daughters, Miss Ruth Hanecy, Miss Myra Hanecy, and Mrs. Robert Neumeister, and Mrs. T. J. Holmes were present.

Among those who attended the reception were: George F. Harding Jr., R. J. McDonald, P. H. O'Donnell, former Judge James Bradwell, Judge George W. Brown, A. R. Porter, Charles Raggio, Charles J. Jones, Justice Everett, Justice Richardson, Thomas J. Dawson, George Williams, Former Judge W. H. Barnum, A. J. Hirschl, W. E. Barton, W. J. McKenna, John Holden, W. G. Anderson, E. H. Morris, W. E Griffith, and W C. Lumb.

LEAVES CLOTHING AND RUNS.

Queer Actions of Stranger in Vestibule Are Puzzling Attaches of the Palmer House.

If the person who left his overcoat, coat, vest, hat, and a black and red spotted necktie in the vestibule of the ladies' entrance to the Palmer house will apply to the clerk he may have his garments in exchange for explanations.

The clothing was left by a partly attired man whom the door man saw running away early last Saturday morning.

The overcoat is a dark cheviot and the coat and vest of good material. The pockets contained only a pair of gold rimmed eyeglasses, a match safe, and a poem signed "P. B. B."

SUPT. MAGRADY IS ACQUITTED.

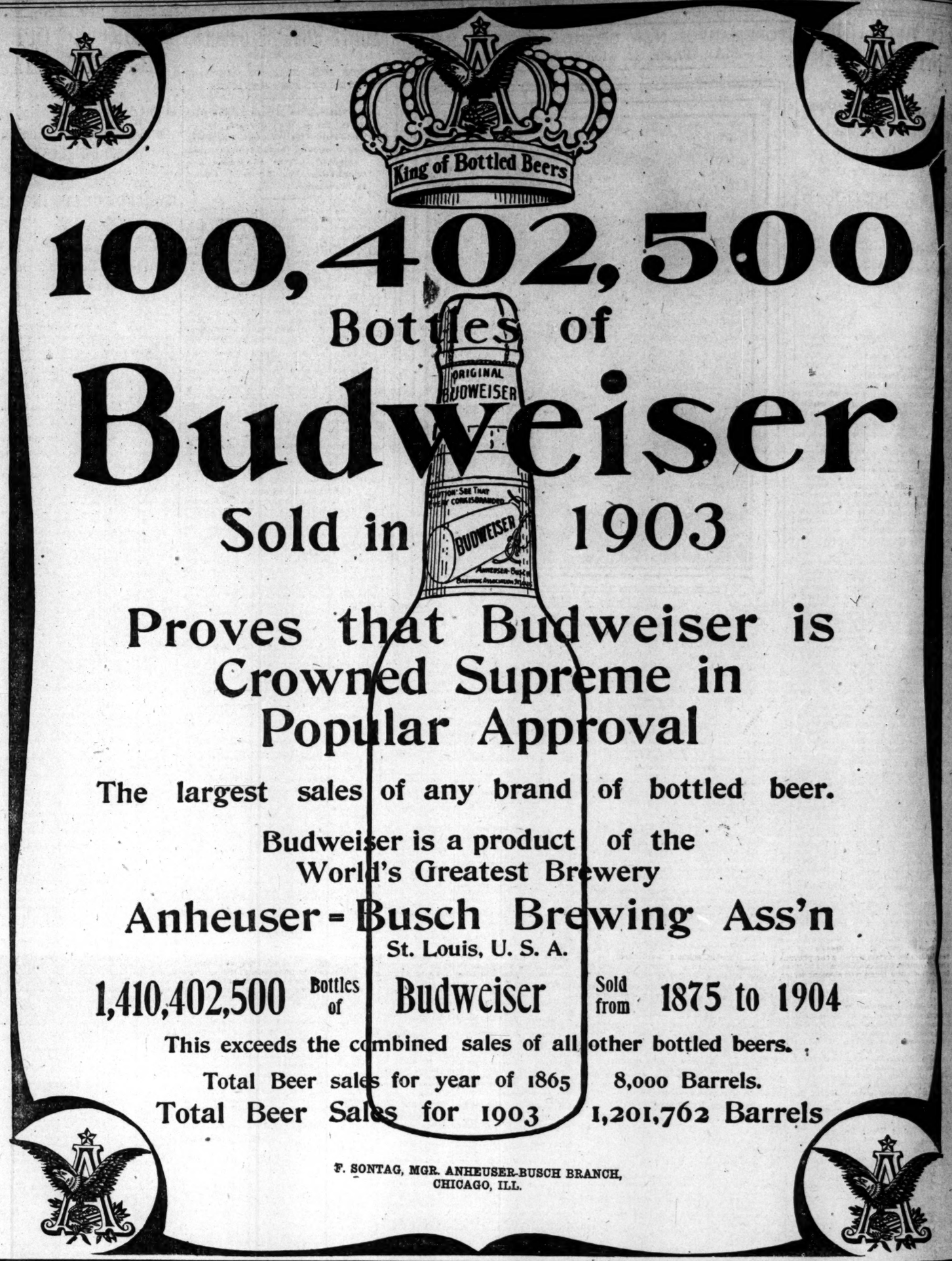
Head of School Repair Department Is Cleared by Building and Grounds Department.

The building and grounds committee of the school board yesterday exonerated J. J. Magrady, superintendent of the repair department, suspended six weeks ago on charges preferred by President Harris. The hearings concluded last Saturday and the decision was reached at an executive meeting. The superintendent was charged with incompetency and extravagance. President Harris was unable to attend the sessions.

CRAIG'S PLACE WITHOUT ANDY.

Howard McPherson, a Dry Goods Salesman, Gets Saloon License for 388 State Street.

Howard McPherson, 515 Wabash avenue, who made affidavit that he never had kept a saloon and always had been a dry goods salesman, yesterday was granted a saloon license for 388 State street. The place was the resort conducted by "Andy" Craig and was closed by the mayor.



DELAY IN BLACKMAIL CASE: BOTH SIDES ARE DEFIANT.

Mrs. Thurston Too Ill to Appear Against Coachman Tilbury, but Her Lawyer Tells of Evidence Gathered.

The statement that Mrs. Hollis M. Thurston was seriously ill and could not appear in court yesterday caused a continuance of one week in the case of James Tilbury, a coachman, charged by Mrs. Thurston with blackmail. M. Emmett Clare was his lawyer.

Letters were received by Mr. Thurston in the morning telling of Tilbury's record while employed by other Chicago families. Another letter, signed by Al Crentz, 247 Warren avenue, stated that the writer had picked up a letter dropped by Tilbury while dining with a woman in a restaurant that had been written by Mrs. Thurston to Mrs. Kate Gleason of Moline, Ill. This lead the attorneys for the plaintiff to believe that a woman has forged any letters Tilbury may have in his possession.

According to J. E. Ingram, who represents Mrs. Thurston, an investigation has shown that Tilbury has been compelled to leave many places where he has been employed in Chicago without credit to himself. In a letter which was signed "Honesty," Tilbury's real name was given as James McGraw.

Mrs. Anna Dew to Testify.

Attorney Clare last evening served a subpœna upon Mrs. Anna Dew, 2008 Indiana avenue, directing her to appear as a witness next Monday morning. He also declared that he would ask that a writ of habeas corpus be issued this morning for the release of his client.

"I shall not offer bail for Tilbury," said Clare. "There is no evidence that warrants his detention. Everything that my client has said can be proven. All this talk about a ring of blackmailers is foolishness."

"We are making investigations that promise a great deal," said Mr. Ingram. "While I have not the completed evidence, I know enough to say Tilbury is one of a band of blackmailers. I also said that they had received professional advice. Who these people are I cannot make known at this time."

Murder Charge Enters Case.

An aged woman who refused to give her name or address told Sergeant Michael Madden that Tilbury was wanted by the Scotland Yard detectives on the charge of murder. The woman said she was a nurse in London when the Tilbury she had read of was charged with murder. To substantiate her story she produced a photograph of a young man, with the autograph "James Tilbury."

"Tilbury says he is English, and there might be a bit of truth in this woman's story, but I am inclined to doubt it," said Inspector Wheeler last night. "We will make an investigation."

SENSE OF COLOR IS LOST. ARTHUR EDDY TELLS WOMEN.

Lecturer Before Morris Society Declares Gowns Are Like Shop Windows and "Atrocious"—Men Also Deficient.

Women have no sense of color, line, or touch. Women cannot tell, they do not know, the exact colors of their dresses.

There is no more color in the dress of the average woman than there is music in a boiler factory.

Arthur J. Eddy, besides making these declarations, went even further last night in his talk on "The Sense of Color" before the Morris society in Miss Anna Morgan's studio. Then the women forgave him, because he asserted that, limited as is their knowledge, it far surpassed that of the men.

"The gowns of even the best dressed women," said Mr. Eddy, "are like the shop windows, and all of them are atrocious, villainous. Of all places, the shop windows are the worst. They have the effect of a boiler factory singing its discordant notes."

Sense of Discrimination Lost.

"What wonder that, when we get home, we see nothing wrong in the vile combinations of shades," continued the speaker. "Our eyes have been offended, dulled, and we no longer can see how incongruous things are. We have lost the finer sense of discrimination.

"The advertisements we see in the cars, our elevated trains, have even a worse effect. They are there whether we glance from our newspapers and gaze at them or not. They are there as if each of them was a boy blowing jangling tones from a trumpet. What wonder that after looking at them we are contented with the discordant colors of our home. Women cannot explain to the dressmaker just what shade they desire. They use names of flowers and their tints to express their wants. Yet their color vocabulary is far greater than that of any man."

Man Also Is Deficient.

Mr. Eddy declared that the sense of line and touch, as well as of color, has been lost. He asserted that the man does not live in this western country who "can draw just the lines that are in some of the old Japanese prints."

To Mr. Eddy the ability of a nation to use blue is a test of its civilization. Blue, he said, has become the favorite color of men, yet they use it but seldom in decorations and in clothing.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Eddy took occasion to praise the color sense of Whistler, but said that he had yet to see a canvas of Sargent which will warrant the cutting out of a square inch for the sake of its "color."

"If a canvas is a perfect piece of color, it makes no difference how you hang it," he said. "You can have it upside down or sideways. It is beautiful anyway. The color is there and it sings."

PLAN TO MAKE ANTITOXIN IN CHICAGO INSTITUTION.

Fund of $20,000 Would Enable Manufacture of Serum, Says Dr. Hektoen—Could Be Made Available by Summer.

The Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases will establish a laboratory for the manufacture of antitoxin and other serums if a fund of $20,000 can be provided.

This is the latest proposition offered to the Chicago Medical society for consideration in its campaign against the antitoxin trust. Dr. L. Hektoen, head of the institution, and several directors conferred yesterday with President Preble and Secretary Walls of the medical society, and the feasibility of the plan was discussed.

Ready by Next Summer.

Dr. Hektoen said the manufacture of antitoxin would bear an intimate relation to the purpose of the McCormick institution for the advancement of the treatment of infectious diseases. He estimated that the serum could be ready for the market by next summer if immediate steps were taken for the establishment of the laboratory.

"We should be glad to take up the manufacture of antitoxin," said Dr. Hektoen last night. "I hope we shall be given the opportunity. We would need $20,000 or $25,000 to start the plant. There should be some philanthropic person in Chicago who is willing to give this much money to save the lives of poor children. It would be a deed of salvation, since the price of the serum of diphtheria treatment has become prohibitive to poor persons."

Replies to "Trust's" Assertion.

One of the firms alleged to be a party to the antitoxin combine yesterday issued a statement denying that the price of the serum had been raised. To this Secretary Pritchard of the health department replied in a letter which closed as follows:

"Before the combine was formed the department paid in a competitive way the following prices: For 1,000 units, 57 cents; 2,000 units, $1.14; 3,000 units, $1.71. Now that the combine has been formed and is working beautifully the prices quoted from all of the manufacturers of this life saving product have been increased 100 per cent, and are as follows: For 1,000, $1.33; 2,000, $2.33; 3,000, $3.33; the increased prices covering exactly the same product furnished at the old prices. These facts effectually dispose of the contention by the trust that it has not increased prices or that it has in any way changed the character or grade of the antitoxin it manufactures."

Noonday Meetings This Week.

The Rev. R. M. Little, pastor of the Woodlawn United Presbyterian church, will address the noonday meetings at the Central Young Men's Christian association, 153 La Salle street, today, Thursday, and Friday.

FRENCH CONSUL IS VICTIM OF AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Communication Reflecting on Members of Alliance Francaise Sent to Friends and Supporters of Society.

Anonymous letters criticising and disparaging M. Henri Merou, the French consul at Chicago; Prof. Maxime Ingres, director of the local branch of the Alliance Française; President William R. Harper, Henry Furber Jr., and other members of the organization yesterday were circulated among members of the French colony, University of Chicago professors, and friends and supporters of the alliance.

The letters mark another outbreak of the trouble between the alliance and the Club Française, the sensational Dorothy Mills-Brousseau suit having been the last previous episode.

The letters are in French and are addressed "To the Friends of France." They are signed "Franklin Homais," the name of the hero of Flaubert's novel, "Madam Bovari." A fictitious address is given, and the letters were sent in unsealed envelopes. The language used and the charges made are sufficient, according to Inspector Stuart, to send the writer, if found, to the penitentiary.

The writer professes to be a champion of Mme. Knowles, 4564 Oakenwald avenue, founder and leader of the Club Française, and laments the dissensions which prevail in the French colony.

After abusing Prof. Ingres the letter closes with the statement that "thus the French people of Chicago, who ought to be united, have been split into two clans."

"The letter is a mass of lies," said M. Merou last evening. "It can come only from some one unable to dominate the alliance; who has, perhaps, been expelled from it. Hiding in the shadow, like the coward he is, he thinks the scandal caused by this letter will aid him."

WOMAN MAKES SCENE IN COURT.

Mrs. Oliver Thorn Declares She'll Kill Herself if Husband Again Is Locked Up.

When Oliver Thorn, charged with assaulting a nonunion elevator man in the Fair, was arraigned yesterday in police court his wife caused a scene.

"Oliver is innocent. I know that he is innocent, and if he is locked up again I will kill myself," said the woman.

Mrs. Thorn says she is the daughter of J. J. Quinn, an official at the Pontiac reformatory, and that she was disowned for marrying. Since the arrest of her husband she has been in almost destitute circumstances, but refused to ask aid of her father.

The court said the woman would be taken care of pending Thorn's trial next Saturday.

Popular Concert
This Evening and Every Evening From 6 to 12, in the
College Inn and Main Restaurant
OF THE SHERMAN HOUSE
By Carl Bunge's Metropolitan Orchestra. (10 Men.) Emil Kopp, Cornet Soloist.
Table d'Hote Dinner in College Inn, with Wine 60 Cents. 6 to 8 P. M.

MEN'S GRILL ROOM
A la Carte. Open Day and Night.
Hotel and Baths Combined.
NEW NORTHERN BATHS,
14 Quincy-st. Phone: Har. 1580.

GUNTHER'S CANDY.
212 State-st.

ITALIAN TABLE D'HOTE.
THE ROMA 146 State Street (Top Floor).
Open 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 6 p. m. to 9 p. m.
Telephone Central 639.

SMILEY CATERER
76 E. 22nd St.
Weddings. Receptions. Dinners. Luncheons. 'Phone South 534.

AUDITORIUM.
TOMORROW at - - 2:15.
THURSDAY at - - 8:15.
LEOPOLD KRAMER, VIOLIN SOLOIST.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY . . . At 2:15 | SATURDAY At 8:15
FERRUCCIO BUSONI, PIANO SOLOIST.

ROLLER SKATING
COLISEUM.
TONIGHT.
One Mile Race. Music by De Baugh.
RICHARDSON BALL BEARING SKATES.

CZAR DECLARES PEACE ASSURED.

Makes Declaration to His Ministers at Meeting in the Winter Palace.

TOKIO IS STILL WARLIKE.

St. Petersburg Shows Disposition to Blame England for Trouble with Japan.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 19, 3 a. m.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail claims to have learned from an official source that the czar, in receiving the ministers at Tsarkoe-Selo on Sunday, said the danger of a conflict is now ended. The correspondent adds that on every hand it is recognized that the tension is relaxing.

Although the terms of of the Japanese note has not been published, it is no secret that their acceptance is regarded as possible. There is general satisfaction over the prospect of an arrangement of the difficulty, which would prevent a possibility of disputes with the United States, with which country friendship is universally desired.

Still Warlike in Tokio.

The special cablegrams from Tokio, on the other hand, still reflect the bellicose feeling of the Japanese press and people and suspicion of the Russian assurances.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent says that another conference of the elder statesmen is about to be summoned.

Feel Bitter Toward Great Britain.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

[Copyright: 1904: By the New York Herald.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—England's pro-Japanese policy is exciting serious attention in political circles here. It is being realized fully today that Russia has not got to do with Japan as much as with England, and that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is at the bottom of all the present trouble. The echo is now loudly heard of the utterances of those farseeing politicians, who at the moment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance announced and proclaimed that this "political coup" meant a war against Russia for destroying the balance of power in the far east. It is urged by many politicians that the time has come for Russia to retaliate for the pinprick policy of England by a demonstration towards the Indian frontier, and also by aggressive political tactics in Persia.

Cool Reception for Englishman.

In diplomatic circles, where indications are eagerly sought as to how the political straws are pointing, much interest is aroused at the had quarter of an hour the British ambassador recently had when calling upon Count Lamsdorff. The latter's reception of Sir Charles Scott was of the most frigid order. This fully confirms the repeated assertion that there is intense irritation in highest quarters against England. The same angry sentiment is, however, today being extended freely to America.

Count Lamsdorff was yesterday handed a duplicate note of the Japanese reply by the Japanese minister, Kurino.

War if Started Sure to Spread.

Count Lamsdorff is firmly of the opinion, and the opinion is shared by every seasoned politician and diplomat, and which with characteristic frankness he has communicated *to the emperor*, that if war breaks out between Japan and Russia nothing can prevent a general international conflict east and west. *But here* there is a large war element which seems liable at any moment to force the hands of the peace lovers.

Plehve Dissembles Well.

Minister Plehve, who is now the most powerful man in the cabinet, has been credited with being a friend of war. If so he conceals it well, for a few days ago in a long conversation he expressed himself strongly in favor of peace, saying, "Russia can only accept war if it is forced upon her."

What is dangerous at this critical period is the large military element. Said a diplomatist who is taking part in the negotiations, "It is hampering us terribly."

Russian Press More Peaceable.

The czar's assurance, given at the winter palace Jan. 14, that he desired and intended to do all in his power to maintain peace in the far east, has finally reached the Russian newspapers.

The Novoe Vremya, referring to the reports of the offer of good offices from the United States, France, and Great Britain, asks: "Is such action necessary when the whole world has been informed of what his majesty has graciously been pleased to say to the diplomats at the winter palace? How is it possible to render further service to the cause of peace after the czar has announced that he will direct all his influence to maintain it? A more precious guarantee that Russia will not draw the sword it is impossible to conceive."

Japanese Quitting Port Arthur.

PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 18.—The Japanese banks are rapidly closing up their accounts in Manchuria and are stopping business. Japan is seeking for agents in Manchuria and Corea to supply the government with information of the Russian movements, in view of the hurried departure of the Japanese residents.

The Russian occupation of Sin-Min-Tun, thirty miles west of Mukden, is now reported to be an accomplished fact.

Fears Rising of Coreans.

SEOUL, Jan. 18.—The government declares the reports of disturbances on the northern frontiers to be unfounded, but it seems to think that a rising of the people is probable.

Peace Sign by Way of Cologne.

COLOGNE, Jan. 18.—The Japanese minister to Russia will be received in special audience by the czar at Tsarkoe-Selo today, according to a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg. Great significance, it is added, is attached to the incident, as pointing to a possible early settlement of the eastern dispute.

Rush Order for Warships.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A Tokio correspondent states that Japan has cabled an acceptance of the Vicker's and Armstrong's offer of a battleship each. They will be 16,400 tons each and the most powerful in the world. They are to be delivered within eighteen months.

Wants More Marines at Seoul.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Minister Allen at Seoul, Corea, has made a request of the state department that the legation guard be increased. The minister's request has been referred to the navy department, which is considering means of sending more marines from Cavite to Chemulpo. It will require about a week to reinforce the present guard.

As no mention is made in official dispatches received by either the state or navy department from Seoul or Chemulpo reflecting on the conduct of the American marine guard at the Corean capital, the officials here feel quite sure that the reports of boisterous behavior on their part are without foundation.

Huge Shipment of Meat for Russia.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Three trains of fifty-one cars of extra beef are on the way to the Pacific coast from packing plants in Omaha, Sioux City, and Kansas City. The meat is intended for Russian soldiers in Manchuria. It is packed in specially built casks.

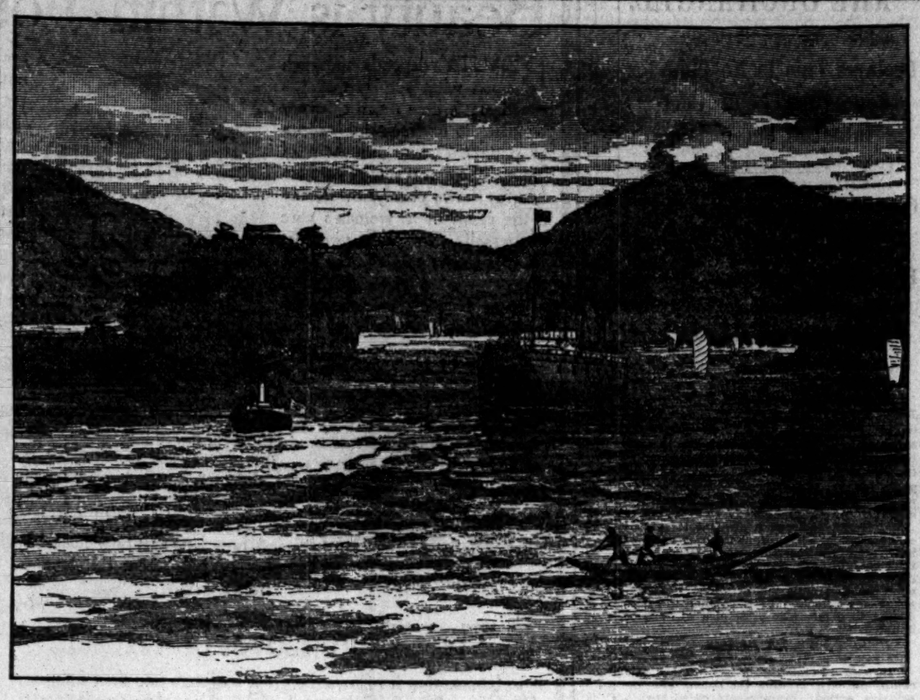
American Fleet Arrives at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 18.—Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, in command of the United States Asiatic fleet, arrived here today from Honolulu with the battleship squadron.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, via the Wabash.

Write for printed matter telling all about this wonderful health resort and how to get there. Home office, 97 Adams street.

WHY JAPAN HAS NO FEAR OF INVASION BY RUSSIANS.



Nagasaki, example of impregnable harbors.

Japan, according to dispatches from Tokio, has not the slightest fear of an invasion of Japan in the event of war. This confidence is based on the splendid opportunities for defense afforded by the shape nature has given the harbors of Japan. The harbor of Nagasaki, shown in the picture, is an example of these impregnable ports. The entrance is on two sides of an island, and is commanded by great bluffs, which bristle with batteries. The narrowness of the channels makes it possible to mine them so thoroughly no hostile ship could get safely through. In times of war all vessels are towed in and out between the mines by government launches, and the picture, which was made during the China-Japanese war, shows a Peninsular and Oriental liner being so towed. The island between the channels is the historic Pappensberg, the scene of the massacre of Christians in 1638. The lack of landing places except at these well defended ports removes the possibility of a landing on unprotected coast.

CHINESE HOMES IN JAPAN.

SIXTY MERCHANTS BECOME SUBJECTS OF THE MIKADO.

Rich Men Prefer to Renounce Allegiance to Their Own Land Rather than Incur the Penalties Imposed When They Return—Seven Thousand Celestials to Be Found in the Various Treaty Ports of the New World Power.

(Continued from first page.)

the ancestors turn in their graves could it be known in the world of spirits that Chinese students are also flocking to Japan, reversing the order of Sung and Ming times; the oldest of the nations sitting at the feet of the youngest, learning from those she once taught.

Besides the thousands of Chinese resident in treaty ports, more children are being educated here in schools maintained by the Chinese merchants. There are more than 1,000 students who have come from China to study in Japan. Half of these are assisted by the Chinese government and half are here at their own expense.

There are 400 Chinese students in the military school, the higher and technical schools have them on their lists, and the twenty-two teachers whom Yuan Shih Kai the viceroy of Chili sent over to study pedagogy have returned to Tien Tsin and gone actively to work in new ways and as many more Chinese teachers have taken their places in the Japanese training school.

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The craze for the new learning, for the western education, that has been the chief factor in Japan's wonderful progress is beginning to be felt in China and the conservative literati, the mossy old Confucianists, are already greatly alarmed.

The great statesman who made the modern Japan saw clearly that the only hope for the progress of this nation lay in the education of the whole mass of the people, and from end to end of the empire the Japanese government provided for popular education more liberally than is done in America, from whose public school system the most was taken. The results are patent, and the liberality of the government on educational lines constantly increases.

Whether the literati will let the Chinese people work out and attain their own salvation in the same way is yet to be seen. But a little while ago, there was agitation among the learned Pekin officials on the ground that the Chinese students in Japan are being imbued with reform ideas and trained to be agitators and political talkers. A few students were recalled, by timorous parents, probably an official was sent over to investigate and had an enjoyable junketing trip, and there the thing slumbers.

GERMANS ARE BEING MURDERED.

Berlin Government to Dispatch Reinforcements to Quell Rising in Southwest Africa.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Further advices from German southwest Africa say the Hereros are murdering settlers and burning homesteads over wide areas. The German colonial troops in the disturbed districts are wholly insufficient to deal with the revolted natives.

In the reichstag today the chancellor said the position of German settlers in southwest Africa was serious. The natives had killed a number of settlers, had destroyed houses and farm improvements, and had driven off the cattle of a great part of the German pioneers, who were now unable to leave the protection of the stations. The situation made it necessary to send out a battalion of 500 marines, in addition to the other troops, with a complement of guns and railroad pioneers. The German people would answer the call for help of the faithful servants of the state and the colonists.

The government's memorandum says there are only 400 men now at the disposal of the authorities in the entire northern part of the colony, while the Hereros have a far larger number.

MAJ. MAUD GRANTED DIVORCE.

Formal Decree Entered Against Wife of Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland to Clear Up Estate.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Justice Jeune, in the divorce division of the High Court of Justice, today granted Maj. Walter de Saumarez Maud a divorce from his wife on the ground that her marriage to Daniel R. Hanna of Cleveland, O., was bigamous. The Mauds were married at New York, April 19, 1897. While Maud was fighting in south Africa his wife obtained a divorce from him in America, and on Feb. 19, 1900, married Mr. Hanna.

Action in England a Formality.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 18.—S. H. Holding, Mr. Hanna's attorney here, said: "Under English law the divorce granted in Ohio did not annul the dower rights of Mrs. Maud, and hence Maj. Maud was compelled to resort to English tribunals to secure absolute freedom to deal with his property.

"I took proof of the divorce in this country and sent it to Maj. Maud, as I was his attorney in the case and represented him at Akron. He was in this country at the time."

ATTACK AMERICAN TRADE

GERMAN AGRARIANS RENEW FIGHT IN REICHSTAG.

Demand to Know Why Treaties with United States Have Not Been Denounced by Government—Leader of Agricultural Party Insists Home Industries Are Being Ruined—Imperial Representative Says Chancellor Is Steering Right Course.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—In the reichstag today the conservatives interpellated the government as to why the treaties of commerce with other countries have not been denounced in the interests of German agriculture, inasmuch as the federated governments themselves have repeatedly recognized the imperative necessity of terminating them.

Charges Broken Promises.

Count von Kanitz, the agrarian leader, referred to the damage done to German agriculture through the Saratoga agreement, which he characterized as a "ridiculous arrangement." He said it was "an arrangement in which the Americans gave promises which they soon broke." This statement was greeted by expressions of approval on the right.

The home secretary explained that the interpellation was inopportune, as tending to disturb the negotiations, and added:

"The chancellor stands at the rudder of the ship of empire, and he alone must calculate the course which we shall steer. Under no circumstances will he allow himself to be directed therefrom through this interpellation."

France Urged to Make New Treaty.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The customs commission appointed a year ago in part as a result of American competition to investigate the commercial conditions of the world, with a view to modifying the French tariff, has concluded its labors and submitted its report to the chamber of deputies. In the report is included the result of the investigation into the conditions in America made by Jules Siegfried, former minister of commerce. M. Siegfried says:

"In view of a market as important as that of the United States, which comprises 80,000,000 consumers, and which will be doubled within fifty years, it is evident that French industry can and must have the ambition to sell to America more than 8 francs (75 cents) per head, which is now the average.

"France can hope to increase this figure tenfold, but to do so it is necessary to make every effort to obtain a reduction of the tariff by means of commercial conventions intelligently drawn up."

DE MONTESQUIOU IN A DUEL.

French Count Who Lectured to American Society Women Is Slightly Wounded in Encounter.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A duel was fought today between Jean Stern, a well known sportsman, and Count Robert de Montesquiou-Fezenac, the poet and writer, who delivered a series of lectures to society women in New York early last year. The disput which led to the encounter grew out of public criticism by the count of Mme. Stern. The count received three sword wounds, but he was not seriously injured.

German Duelist Is Sentenced.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Baron von Friesen, tax assessor of Leipsic, has been sentenced to six months' confinement in a fortress for fighting a duel with his brother-in-law, Court Chamberlain von Carlowitz, who some time ago was sentenced to five months' imprisonment for taking part in this encounter.

COSTLY FIRE IN KNEPP CASTLE.

Large Portion of Historic Structure Destroyed, Along with Number of Valuable Paintings.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A large portion of the historic Knepp castle, at Horsham, Sussex, was destroyed by fire last night. Sir Merrik and Lady Burrell, who is a daughter of Walter Winans of Baltimore, Md., had narrow escapes. The castle contained a number of valuable Van Dycks and Holbeins, only a few of which were saved.

GERMAN EMPRESS IS INJURED.

Slight Hurt to Her Foot Necessitates Putting Off Reception to Debutantes.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Empress Augusta Victoria is suffering from a slight injury to her foot, necessitating a cancellation of her court fixed for Jan. 20. The débutantes will be presented to the empress at one of the court balls.

FATAL FLOOD IN TRANSVAAL.

Thirty Persons Drowned and Hundreds Made Homeless by Bursting Dam at Bloemfontein.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Jan. 18.—About thirty persons were drowned and three hotels and 176 houses destroyed as the result of the bursting of a reservoir here yesterday. Hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless and destitute by the disaster.

CENSURE FOR M'ARTHUR.

GERMAN-AMERICANS RESENT HIS HONOLULU INTERVIEW.

National Organization Informs Him That Men of Their Race Could Be Found Among Defenders in All Battles Fought by United States—Declares Tendency Today Is for Closer Friendships and Trade—Talk of War Called Nonsense.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The executive council of the National German-American alliance has issued an open letter to Gen. MacArthur touching his interview in Honolulu, in which he said war between Germany and the United States is inevitable.

The letter says: "We hold that an officer of the United States army or navy should be held strictly responsible for all he does or says, so long as he is in active service, and we most emphatically declare that in future any recurrence of similar offenses will be promptly brought to the notice of the proper authorities, with a request for the dismissal of the offender.

German-American Patriots.

"But the declaration that the pan-German doctrine is spreading among the German-American population is a serious one, and an insult to a class of citizens whose past history has shown them to be among the most patriotic, and who have proved themselves absolutely reliable in every national crisis. We beg leave to inform you that what is spreading among the German-American population is a spirit of coöperation. The National German-American alliance is a thoroughly patriotic American organization, whose members will fight for the stars and stripes against any nation, but who want the services of their forefathers acknowledged in our histories, and are not to be wantonly insulted by notoriety seekers of any kind.

"To say of the German-American population that their lack of patriotism had been evidenced to such extent, that during the late Spanish-American war the presence of a German-American as a soldier had been a matter of comment in the regiments, is a malignant misstatement of facts.

Protest Sent to President.

"A protest against this insult has already been sent to President Roosevelt by the German-American alliance of Minnesota, and a number of other branches of the National German-American alliance have urged the national executive council to petition the president of the United States to ask for your resignation."

The letter then goes on to give the numbers of men of German birth or parentage who fought in the civil war and in the Spanish war, and makes an impressive showing.

In conclusion the letter says:

"Trusting that these few lines may enlighten you on a subject of which, judging from your remarks, you are totaly ignorant, we believe that, as an officer and a gentleman, you insult to an important element in our population was not intentional."

FIRE PANIC AMONG WOMEN IN A BIG APARTMENT HOUSE.

Marion, Ind., Suffers Several Visitations from Flames and Many Have Narrow Escapes from Death.

Marion, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Two hundred persons narrowly escaped being burned to death in a fire which destroyed the five story Colonial apartment building tonight.

There were no fire escapes on the structure and the fire started under the stairways.

A number of the women had fainted or were overcome by smoke when the firemen reached them.

The elevator operator deserted his post, but Albert McCarty, a porter, rushed into the building and operated the lift. He succeeded in carrying thirty persons to the ground floor before being driven out.

The fire originated in the basement, near the elevator shafting, from a live wire, and an explosion of gasoline in storage caused the flames to spread rapidly.

A meeting at the First Baptist church was suddenly broken up tonight by cries of "fire" and a panic started among those present. Several members of the congregation were trampled upon in the wild scramble for the exits.

Panic in New Orleans Theater.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A panic was caused by a fight during the last intermission at the matinée performance at the Grand opera house this afternoon. When some one shouted "fight" it was mistaken for that of a cry of "fire." A dozen women fainted in the stampede, but no one was seriously injured.

Fire Drill Saves Children.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 18.—The practice of a fire drill in the public school of Kalamazoo undoubtedly saved many lives this afternoon, when the Vine street school building was totally destroyed in a short time.

Crippled Child Injured.

Dayton, O., Jan. 18.—The Allen school building in North Dayton was destroyed by fire today. The 400 pupils escaped in safety with the exception of Edna Baum, a little cripple in the first grade, who was thrown down, trampled, and fatally injured in the panic.

Why Stay Sick?

"Nothing like Orangeine Powders to prevent, even cure, serious ills."

G. A. HENDERSON, Amthurst, O.

FORMED IN BOODLE LINE.

LANT K. SALSBURY TELLS HOW ALDERMEN WERE PAID.

Testifies in Ellen Trial That When One Councilman Received His Share of Swag He Went Out and Sent Another In — Former City Clerk Lamoreaux Says He Received $1,500 and Was Promised More in Connection with Water Deal.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Lant K. Salsbury was recalled today in the bribery trial of ex-Ald. Ellen, and testified that he prepared money packages for the aldermen, and as one went out of his office after being paid in connection with the Lake Michigan water deal he told him to send another in. Ex-City Clerk Lamoreaux was a witness for the prosecution, testifying that Salsbury called at the city clerk's office and gave him $1,500 and promised him more.

Let In on the Deal.

Ex-Ald. Adrian Schriver testified that Salsbury let him in on the water deal at Ottawa Beach.

Schriver stated that he received $325 from Salsbury altogether. Schriver swore further that he talked with Ald. Stonehouse at Ottawa Beach.

Lamoreaux Was Paid $1,500.

Ex-City Clerk Lamoreaux testified that he knew of Salsbury's financial troubles previous to the water deal. Witness said:

"Salsbury came into my office one morning and asked me to stop knocking the water deal. He had heard that I said something against it. He told me that he and Stilson V. McLeod were in trouble with the old National bank, and that this would help him out. He asked me to go into the deal. I refused, but promised I would keep still. He said at that time there would be something in it for me and afterward he gave me $1,500. The money was in bills and he brought it into my office and laid it upon the desk."

Ellen Tells of Gift of $800.

Ellen testified that Salsbury never approached him on the water proposition until the night of Oct. 15, when the council report was laid on the table. Then Salsbury asked if he did not know that if he had voted for the report and the report had been adopted there would have been $500 for him, besides $1,000 in bonds. Witness voted later to refer the report back to the committee, but he did so on his own judgment.

IMPORTANT FACTS ADDUCED IN BECHTEL MURDER CASE.

Commonwealth Depends Largely on Testimony of Eckstein to Prove Charges Against Mother of the Dead Girl.

Allentown, Pa., Jan. 18.—The commonwealth depends largely upon the testimony of Alois Eckstein to prove its case against Mrs. Catherine Bechtel, on trial as an accessory after the fact to the murder of her daughter, Mabel.

Eckstein on Saturday testified that he visited the Bechtel home Monday night, Oct. 27. Mabel's body was found the next morning. On that night he stated the demeanor of the entire Bechtel family toward him had changed. When he asked for Mabel they were at first at a loss now to answer him and finally replied that she had gone out driving. Mrs. Bechtel, usually kind and gentle, was cross and disagreeable. This change had taken place in less than twenty-four hours.

Under cross examination Eckstein said he loved Mabel, and he thought she cared for him. He understood it was agreed that he should marry her. Mabel, however, always put him off when he mentioned the subject. He admitted having struck the girl.

Dr. John Lear, the biological expert of Muhlenburg college, who analyzed the stains on the various articles found in the Bechtel home, was next called to the stand.

Dr. Lear testified that he examined the ingrain and the rag carpet and the hatchet found in the Bechtel home. The microscopic chemical tests the witness said showed the spots to be blood stains, but he was unable to determine whether it was human blood until he had made the biological tests.

"The result of your tests was what?" queried the district attorney.

"I found the stains to be human blood," answered the witness.

The coverings of "Tom" Bechtel's bed and Mabel Bechtel's wearing apparel were shown to Dr. Lear and he said the stains on them were human blood.

The wooden steps leading from the kitchen to the cellar were shown to the witness and without qualification he stated that the spots on the boards were human blood stains.

By this the commonwealth will endeavor to prove that the body of the murdered girl had been carried down those steps and placed in the alleyway, where it was later found.

SUES 65 YEAR OLD TAILOR FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mrs. Charlotte Schultz, 59 Years Old, Alleges William W. Secker Deceived Her and She Asks $5,000 Damages.

Mrs. Charlotte Schultz, 59 years old, yesterday began suit against William W. Secker, 65 years old, alleging breach of promise and asking $5,000 damages. The defendant is a tailor at 1123 West Twelfth street, and the plaintiff resides next door.

Mrs. Schultz alleges that the tailor began an ardent courtship two years ago. In the presence of her daughter, she says, they plighted their troth.

The wedding constantly was postponed, and recently Secker is alleged to have confessed that he has a wife living.

Gets $9,000 Alimony.—According to the decree of divorce filed yesterday Thomas P. Wickes, vice president of the Pullman company, must pay Mrs. Edna P. Wickes $9,000 as permanent alimony. She releases all claim upon his property.

Is Left After Five Months.—On the grounds of desertion Edward Hoffman Parsons asks a divorce from Mrs. Emma Parsons, who, he says, left him five months after their marriage. They were married at Natchez, Miss., in 1899.

Says Another Took His Wife.—Deprived of his wife nearly a year ago by the influence of another man is the plaint of John W. Blackledge in asking a divorce from Mrs. Florence R. Blackledge. He alleges that Ralph Brokaw, head bookkeeper for the American School Furniture company, 90 Wabash avenue, broke up his home. Last July Blackledge sued for $10,000 damages from Brokaw, alleging alienation of affections. The case still is pending.

OLD TIME PRINTERS BANQUET.

Tell of Benjamin Franklin and Days Before There Were Typesetting Machines.

Members of the Old Time Printers' association at a banquet at the Sherman house last evening told of the days when type setting machines were unknown. There were 400 guests. Samuel Rastall was toastmaster and Judge William H. Barnum spoke on "Benjamin Franklin." A dance followed the banquet. The association was organized in 1881 and has 175 members.

W. C. WHITNEY AS FIRE FIGHTER.

Former Secretary of Navy Successfully Directs Efforts to Check Blaze at Aiken, S. C.

Aiken, S. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—William C. Whitney of New York showed today that he understands how to run a fire department as well as direct the navy and win blue ribbon events on the turf. The occasion of the former naval secretary's acting in the rôle of fire chief was a blaze in a building on Thomas Hitchcock's place. The fire department responded and so did Mr. Whitney. The latter took charge of the fire fighters and directed their work so effectively that the flames were extinguished with little damage.

COLOMBIA WARNS UNITED STATES.

Gen. Reyes Declares Nation to Blame for Loss of the State of Panama.

SENATE HAS THE PAPERS.

Secretary Hay Replies That Nothing Can Be Done and Offers His Friendly Offices.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The president sent to the senate today the final letters exchanged by Secretary Hay for the United States, and Gen. Reyes the Colombian envoy, touching the attitude of the United States in the secession of Panama. After Gen. Reyes had submitted his first protest and had received a reply from Secretary Hay he submitted another note on Jan. 6 in which he says he has transmitted Secretary Hay's answer to his statement of grievances to his government by cable. The secretary's note is construed, he says, as an intimation that the Colombian forces will be attacked by the United States on their entering the territory of Panama to subdue the rebellion and for that reason it would hold the government of the United States for all damages caused to it by the loss of that national territory.

Says He Will Publish Charges.

A repetition is made of the position of the Colombia government under the treaty of 1846 and it is requested that the first note of Gen Reyes be made public. Gen Reyes adds:

"Inasmuch as official charges have been made against my country in the document sent to the senate, I give notice to your excellency in reply to those charges I will publish my note of the 23d of December and the present one."

Replying to this on Jan. 9, Secretary Hay says he finds almost all the propositions brought forward in the second note have been considered and fully answered in his note of the 5th of January. He says, however: "I will not for a moment accept the imputation of unfriendly motives or sentiments on the part of this country toward Colombia, and even if Colombia should persist in assuming a hostile attitude toward us it will only be after the most careful deliberation, and with extreme reluctance that this government would shape its course in accordance with the deplorable conditions thus created."

Asks Reference to The Hague.

Under date of Jan. 11, Gen. Reyes addressed Secretary Hay, stating that he finds his arguments had not been refuted by the otherwise forceful papers which he has received. He then discusses at some length his proposition to refer the matter to The Hague, and concludes with a regret on the failure of his mission to the United States.

Secretary Hay answers this note under date of Jan. 13 with the statement that there is no reason to reconsider the attitude of the United States as heretofore set forth.

Reyes' Grievances Many.

The correspondence covers a period from Dec. 23, 1903, to Jan. 6.

In a statement of grievances on the part of Colombia, presented to the state department by Gen. Reyes on Dec. 23, he says that the course of the United States had worked deep injury to Colombia, and he cited the treaty of 1846 as showing that the independence and sovereignty of Colombia was to be maintained intact between the two governments.

After citing the instructions to Minister Beaupre, made public by the state department heretofore in this connection, Gen. Reyes concludes: "No one will wonder that, under the pressure of threats so serious and irritating, and in presence of a formal notification from the party which had the authority to serve it, that no amendment would be accepted, preference was given to disapproval."

Charges Plot in Revolt.

After declaring that Panama formed the most important part of the national wealth of Colombia, Gen. Reyes continues: "If there be an eternal and immutable principle of right, that right of Colombia has been injured by the United States by an incredible transgression of the limits set by equity and justice.

"Before the coup de main which proclaimed the independence of the isthmus took place at Panama there were in this city agents of the authors of that coup in conference with high personages, clothed with official character, as is asserted by reputable American newspapers. I have received information to the effect that a bank in New York opened a considerable credit in their favor, with a knowledge of the general use for which it was intended, even though unaware that it was to be applied, in part, to the bribery of a large part of the garrison at Panama."

Before the news was divulged that a revolution was about to break out on the isthmus Gen. Reyes says that American cruisers, which reached their destination precisely on the eve of the movement were plowing the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

A United States military officer, he says, stopped the railway from carrying to Panama, as it was under obligation to do, a battalion of troops from Bogota, which had just arrived at Colon, "at the time when its arrival in that city would have impeded or suppressed any revolutionary attempt."

United States Back of Revolt.

Gen. Reyes said that in leading the Colombian army to restore order on the isthmus he (Reyes) had the honor to address a note on the subject to Rear Admiral Coghlan, to which he received a reply without delay as follows: "His (Coghlan's) present orders are to prevent the landing of soldiers with hostile intent within the boundary of the state of Panama."

At this time the Colombian army consisted of 10,000 men, which Gen. Reyes declared to be more than sufficient to suppress the Panama revolution, "if your excellency's government had not prevented the landing of the troops under my command that were to embark at Puerto Colombia."

In this connection Gen. Reyes calls attention to the fact that there is no overland way to reach Panama from Colombia.

Hay Says There Is Nothing to Do.

Secretary Hay answered this note under date of Jan. 5. He says the government has carefully considered the grave complaints made and assures Gen. Reyes of our most friendly sentiments for the government and people of Colombia. The questions submitted, he says, can be considered only in the light of accomplished facts, of which one is that the republic of Panama has become a member of the family of nations.

"The department has read with surprise," Mr. Hay comments, "your repetition of gross imputations upon the conduct and motives of this government, which are said to have appeared in reputable American newspapers."

Secretary Hay says: "The government of the United States would gladly exercise its good offices with the republic of Panama with a view to bring about some arrangement on a fair and equitable basis."

Treaty Amended in Senate.

The Panama treaty, with three amendments adopted by the foreign relations committee, was presented to the senate today. The amendments relate to sanitation, limitation of cities, and control of harbors. The United States, by the amendment relating to sanitation, is granted more direct power in all sanitary regulations.

The amendment concerning the limitation of the cities more specifically defines what are the limits of Panama and Colon in relation to the canal zone. The harbor amendment gives the United States control of the harbors for the purpose of improvements.

As soon as the measure was presented several of the democratic members complained of the action of the committee, saying it was precipitate and that not enough time had been granted for discussion. The treaty will be taken up from day to day until disposed of.

CHICAGO PEOPLE

Grow More and More Earnest in Praise of

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW

ADOLF CARSENS

Was Morbid, Sick and Discouraged. Now He Is Well.

HERE'S HIS STORY.

"I felt that it would be a relief to die; no medicine used seemed to do the least bit of good until I tried Munyon's Paw-Paw, and before the first trial bottle was taken I knew I had found the cure for indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint. It is the most wonderful remedy of the century and I consider my cure next to miraculous, and urge every person suffering with any form of stomach trouble to not delay an hour, but get Munyon's Paw-Paw at once, for it will cure."

(Signed) ADOLF CARSENS,
211 E. North-av.,
Chicago, Ill.

Could Not Sleep Nor Eat. Paw-Paw Cured Him

"So acute was my case of indigestion that I have walked the floor nights for two weeks without sleep. Munyon's Paw-Paw relieved me from the first dose and I now feel like another person—food digests, sleep well and cannot say enough in praise of the wonderful remedy that has cured me."

(Signed) WM. MANDELBAUM,
267 N. Clark-st.,
Chicago, Ill.

If you have catarrh, Try it.
If you have dyspepsia, Try it.
If you are nervous, Try it.
If you are despondent, Try it.
If you are weak and run down, Try it.

Cast away all tonics, all medicines and all stimulants, and let Munyon's Paw-Paw make you well. It will lift you into the high altitudes of hope and hold you there. It will give exhilaration without intoxication.

Sold by all druggists. Large bottle, $1. Paw-Paw Laxative Pills, 25c a bottle.

HOLDUP MEN USE "STARS"

THREE HIGHWAYMEN POSE AS BUILDING INSPECTORS.

Englewood Butcher Is Enticed Into Alley, Beaten with Pistols, and Robbed of $100—Evergreen Park Resident Is Victim of Thieves, Who Ask Him for a Match—Boy Under Arrest Believed to Be the Slayer of James A. Fullenwider.

Posing as building inspectors, three men last night enticed A. Heis, proprietor of a meat market at 6247 Wentworth avenue, into an alley, beat him with revolvers, and robbed him of $100.

Heis had been to a bank for money, which he carried, with the day's receipts from the market, in a pocketbook. Near the old Lanyon theater building three men confronted the butcher. They said they were building inspectors, showed "stars," and inquired about the structure. Heis started to explain, when the men seized him and took his watch and chain. They left him nearly unconscious.

Take Watch and $15.

John Hutchens, 4041 Wallace street, was assaulted and robbed early in the evening by two men who stopped him in Thirty-ninth street, near Halsted street. After taking a watch and $15 from their victim, the robbers knocked him down and then fled.

Patrick Ryan, 3150 Wallace street, reported that he had been robbed of a purse containing $5 in a saloon at 509 Wabash avenue. Ryan accused the bartender of stealing the purse. He was advised to obtain a warrant and agreed to do so.

Courtesy Costs Him $50.

Two men in the evening asked Frank Bott of Evergreen Park to give them a match. They met him at Ninety-fifth street and Wabash avenue. When Bott reached for a match the men held him up and ran away with $50 which he had.

Bert Compton, 17 years old, arrested by detectives from the Englewood police station, has been identified by thirteen persons who say he held them up. His companion has not yet been apprehended. The police feel sure that the two shot and killed Attorney James A. Fullenwider.

VACCINE POINT IS EFFECTIVE.

Henry Schoenberg Uses One for Toothpick and He Is Being Fed Through Glass Tube.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Henry Schoenberg, while waiting in the office of a Minneapolis physician two weeks ago, picked his teeth with a little ivory tip, which was really a fresh vaccine point. It "took," and now his doctors are feeding him milk through glass tube.

OBITUARY.

FORMER GOV. ASA S. BUSHNELL was buried at Springfield, O., yesterday. The services were held in Christ Episcopal church. Among those present were Senator and Mrs. J. B. Foraker, Gov. Herrick and staff, ex-Gov. Nash, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Francis B. Loomis, state officials, and members of both branches of the general assembly. The services were conducted by Bishop Boyd Vincent of Cincinnati and the Rev. Dr. A. C. McCabe, rector of Christ church. The body was escorted by the national guard.

WILLIAM LAWSING, Oakland, Cal., at one time one of the best known actors in this country, is dead, aged 62 years. During his younger days he traveled with Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett.

JULIUS ARNSTEIN, Munich, Germany, died suddenly last Sunday at his residence. He was a brother of Eugene Arnstein, Thirty-fifth street and Shields avenue, whom he frequently had visited.

MRS. JOSIAH QUINCY of Boston, Mass., died at Biarritz yesterday.

DEATHS.

[For other death notices see page 13.]

NICOLSEN—Rosana, beloved mother of Mrs. Vedder, aged 70 years, who had lived in Chicago 50 years. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 5214 State-st., by carriages to Oakwoods. Widow of James Nicolsen, captain boat Niagara, 25 years on lakes, lake captain lumber and grain trade. Capt. Nicolsen died ten years ago.

CHURCH FERMENT SEEMS TO GROW.

Dr. Briggs' Utterances Causing More Agitation Among Episcopalians.

BISHOP POTTER EVASIVE.

Niece of New York Jurist Loses Her Life in Trying to Save Others.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Jan. 18.

More Agitation Over Briggs Case.

There seems reason to expect that the Protestant Episcopal church will be stirred by the mental attitude of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, as was the Presbyterian church more than a dozen years ago, when he was tried for heresy. Before the Church club in this city a few nights ago Dr. Briggs read a paper that evoked mild dismay, but in oral additions to the paper he made during the running fire of questions and comment lies the gravamen of the matter that is likely to be laid before Bishop Potter and the Episcopal ecclesiastical authorities.

Dr. Briggs contents himself with the statement that his thesis will appear in print, and that it will contain all the defense he proposes to make to his present views. His friends, notably the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of the New York Independent, declare the newest "Briggs controversy" does not concern theology so much as it does the Episcopal church and the practices and recognition of orders attached to the church. In other words, the old difference of high church versus low church will be thrashed over again with the Rev. Dr. Briggs as the central figure to the controversy. It has been said that Dr. Briggs is headed straight for the church of Rome. He and his closest friends distinctly deny this.

Bishop Potter's attitude is that of one awaiting developments. He said tonight he had not received the original manuscript nor copy of the paper that has caused the controversy.

"What steps will be taken looking to the examination of Dr. Briggs?" the bishop was asked.

"O, gentlemen who found anything objectionable—that is if they did find anything objectionable, of course—would have to present formal written charges to substantiate them before the ecclesiastical authorities. Then some action would follow one way or other."

George McCullogh Miller said: "Dr. Briggs was invited to read a paper before the club. What he said is sufficient cause for a controversy, but I do not propose to be the one to start it."

Woman Dies from Trying to Save Maid.

Court was abruptly adjourned today in the Gunnell-Weston case by Judge Truax of the Supreme court, who announced with much feeling he was obliged to go to White Plains, where his favorite niece, Mrs. Harvey Bassford, had been burned to death today in a fire. The judge said his niece had thrown her infant out of a window into the snow to save its life, and that in trying to help others she had sacrificed her own life.

Mrs. Bassford had died, he said, as a result of her injuries received while trying to rescue her maid. Mrs. Bassford was in the kitchen with her baby when the servant's dress ignited from the range. Mrs. Bassford ran from the kitchen, and, after putting her baby out in the snow, returned and tried to beat out the flames that enveloped the maid. Before she accomplished this both she and the servant were seriously burned about the body and hands. They were taken to a hospital, where Mrs. Bassford died this afternoon.

Boy with Vital Organs of Old Man.

Incased within the body of a man 23 years old the doctors of the Lincoln hospital in this city have found the vital organs that belong to an octogenarian. William McGrath was admitted to the hospital about four weeks ago, suffering intense pain in the lower part of the back, in the region of the kidneys. His face was youthful in contour, his skin smooth, and he did not appear to be within three years of his actual age. His ailment was diagnosed as acute nephritis—inflammation of the kidneys. He received the most skillful medical attention and careful nursing, but sank gradually to death. An autopsy was performed. The kidneys were examined first, and the doctors were amazed to find them shriveled and contracted, just as those of a man at 70 years. Then the dissecters found an enlarged liver that belonged to an octogenarian and not to a boy.

Further exploration disclosed a heart grown to a size out of all proportion. Exhibited to a skilled anatomist, with its history concealed, it would be pronounced to be the heart of a man at least 75 years old accustomed all his life to hard work. Nature presented another and a stranger abnormality in the hardening of the arteries. These pipes had lost their flexibility. The arterial stream had flowed through them with the sluggishness of old age, while the walls had thickened and become almost brittle.

Only a meager history of the patient's previous condition was obtained when McGrath was admitted for treatment, but, so far as known, his habits were good, and he was not given to alcoholic excesses; so that, without any known cause, he died a worn out man in his twenty-fourth year.

May End Shipbuilding Wrangle.

The report gained ground in Wall street today that the differences between the conflicting interests of the United States Shipbuilding company will soon be adjusted and a modified plan for the company's reorganization be accepted by all concerned. It was learned definitely that two weeks ago friends of the Sheldon reorganization committee and disinterested representatives of the bondholders, who fought the proposed reorganization plan, took up the task of finding a common ground on which the two interests might meet.

Conferences toward this end have been held frequently, and it is believed that a compromise plan acceptable both to the committee and the objecting bondholders will be announced shortly. On account of the various details which must yet be agreed upon no announcement of the plan could be obtained today.

Recovers $10,000 for Loss of Son.

Jacob J. Durfield today recovered a verdict in the Supreme court for $10,000 for the loss of his son, Charles W. Durfield, who was killed Sept. 12, 1900, by the fall of a pole supporting a Bryan and Stevenson banner, erected by Tammany hall, at the corner of Broadway and Duane street. Durfield, who resided at Birmingham, Ala., was here spending his vacation when killed by the pole, which fell during a gale. The city of New York and Charles Bimberg, Meyer Bimberg and Howard Clarkson, who erected the banner, were the defendants.

LETTER WRITER IS INDICTED.

Mrs. Cora Glover, Williamsport, Pa., Is Charged with Sending Anonymous Missives Through Mails.

Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cora Glover, a society woman, whose husband is a representative of the Standard Oil company, was indicted today for sending anonymous letters to a number of prominent men reflecting on members of their families.

The First Step
Is to select a Diamond. Leave the rest to us and we will make it easy. Laflin Bros., 92 State-st.

W. R. HEARST, PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

In an authorized interview he enunciated the platform on which his presidential campaign will be fought. He declares trusts are the root of all evils now troubling the American people.

HEARST SOUNDS WAR CRY.

GIVES OUTLINE OF ISSUES ON WHICH HE WILL FIGHT.

Declares Trusts to Be the Root of All Evils Disturbing United States Today—Lays All Labor and Kindred Troubles to Malign Influence of Illegal Combinations of Capital—Thinks Canal Necessity to Break Power of Railways.

(Continued from first page.)

on lines of wide combination cannot and should not be checked. But it can be kept within lines that will benefit the whole community and entirely suppressed along lines dangerous to the public welfare. The trusts must be kept within the law, and if there are no laws strong enough to control them, then such laws must be made. The people are determined to dominate and direct the trusts and not to be dominated by them. They will find a way to bring that about."

Tariff Is Trust's Foster Mother.

"What is your attitude in regard to the tariff?"

"The tariff is more important today than ever, because of its vital influence upon the trust question. Mr. Havemeyer of the sugar trust enlightened the people usefully when he said: 'The tariff is the mother of the trusts.'"

"The tariff is certainly the foster mother of the trusts, and it can be used to curb and rule them.

"The moral principle underlying a tariff on importations consists in the willingness of the people to sacrifice their own interest for the time in order to promote an industry of which the full development will benefit all.

"An industry fully developed means labor well paid, increased national wealth. The tariff represents the people's willingness to make a sacrifice to give a start to industry, not their willingness to put themselves at the mercy of any monopoly.

"Today we see industries that have developed under a tariff system absolutely indifferent to the public welfare. These monopolistic industries, utterly devoid of any patriotic interest in the nation's welfare, use the tariff to put the home consumer at a disadvantage compared with foreigners—the steel trust, for instance, sells for $22 per ton in Canada the steel for which it charges $28 at home.

"When it becomes obvious that an enterprise fostered by the tariff is a menace instead of a benefit to the country, it should be deprived of all tariff protection or benefit. For some years the idea that I have sought to spread through my newspapers has been 'no protection for oppressive trusts.'"

Canal Is a Necessity.

"What about Panama and Mr. Roosevelt's recognition of the new republic?"

"For twenty years, in the San Francisco Examiner and my other newspapers as I got them, I have been advocating an isthmian canal. It makes it difficult for me to take a harsh view of any effort to supply the great national necessity.

"I have always been in favor of the Nicaragua route. I still think it best for the people of this country, and the most feasible. It should have been built under the Spooner act. Nevertheless, if the party in power has positively determined to build no canal but the Panama canal, then it would not become the democratic party to block what may be for the present, the only obtainable solution of the canal problem."

Position on Labor Question.

In regard to the labor unions, with whose interests his name has been often linked, Mr. Hearst said:

"The distribution of wealth is just as important as its creation. Prosperity does not mean excessive wealth for a few, combined with poverty of the masses. That is the sort of prosperity that exists in China and in India, where rich mandarins and rajas lord it over starving populations.

"The labor union, in enforcing a high scale of wages, brings about the distribution of wealth throughout the entire community.

"The prosperity of the merchant depends upon the purchasing power of the mass of the people. Upon that purchasing power depend also the manufacturer, the farmer, the book publisher, the theater owner and actor—all of those that have products or effects to sell.

"Poverty stricken people do not eat beef or mutton; they do not buy woolen clothes in profusion. They have not enough for life's real necessities; nothing at all for the books, the travel, the pleasures that should accompany genuine national prosperity.

"Wide and equitable distribution of wealth is essential to a nation's prosperous growth and intellectual development, and that distribution is brought about by the labor union more than by any other agency of our civilization.

"The labor union, with its good prices for good work, enables the father to keep his children in school instead of sending them to the factory. Thus it adds to the intelligence and health of the future generation, besides increasing prosperity in the present.

"And the dignity that comes of the union man's independence is in harmony with our American ideas of life and government. The industrial unrest of recent times has not been due to the extortionate demands by labor—although the labor union has been made the scapegoat of many an incompetent and many a get rich quick schemer. The workman's increased pay has come about necessarily to meet the added cost of living. Government statistics show that the cost of life's necessities has increased 16 to 30 per cent. The price of labor has not increased in proportion to that.

Trusts Responsible for Labor Troubles.

"The trusts are chiefly responsible for this increase in the cost of living. An important and able business man of New England said to me the other day that it is becoming almost impossible for legitimate business to succeed owing to the demands of the trusts on the one hand and labor on the other.

"I replied, what I believe to be obviously true, that he was paying tribute to the trusts in both cases. One tribute he pays directly to the trusts through the increased cost of trust products. The other he pays to those same trusts indirectly through the intermediary of the workingman, who simply hands over his increased pay to the trusts in payment of the increased cost of food and other necessaries.

"It is, of course, true that the demands of trades unions are not always just or wise. The unions are made up of human beings with ordinary human weaknesses. But the unions at least ask pay for labor which they actually perform, for services actually rendered. They do not demand extortionate prices for the products of others. And yet the unions are subjected to more harsh criticism than the trusts. For instance, in my business, the producing of newspapers, there came simultaneously two demands.

"The trust demanded an increased price for paper and one of the unions demanded an increased price for labor.

"A number of my brother newspaper owners gathered in my office and suggested a union of newspapers to prevent an increase in the wages of the workers. I asked them why it would not be better to combine to prevent the trust from getting its arbitrary increase in the price of paper. But I could not interest them in that. They seemed to think it all right for a great trust to ask for more money arbitrarily—but all wrong for men that work to ask for more money to meet the constantly increasing cost of living."

Trusts Also Dominate Money Question.

"What about the money question, Mr. Hearst?"

"Here again the trust issue comes to the front. By increasing the cost of life's necessities the trusts have decreased the purchasing power of every dollar that the workman earns. The gold democrats, therefore, if they are sincere, should be in hearty opposition to the trust. Their chief objection to free silver, you remember, was their dread that it would diminish the value of the dollar and decrease constantly the purchasing power of wages. What has become of that tender solicitude concerning the workers' dollar?

"The decrease in the purchasing power of wages can be brought about just as effectively through increased cost of living as through the diminished value of the dollar.

"Personally, I have supported the democratic party because I am a democrat and for other reasons than the free coinage of silver. But those gentlemen who bolted the party and who were so particularly concerned about the welfare of the laborer when it was proposed to make money more plentiful should be equally concerned now that they see as an accomplished fact an increase in the price of life's necessities and a decrease in the buying strength of the workers' dollar. They should unite again with the democratic party in its warfare against criminal trusts.

His Political Creed.

"I should like to résumé as follows my replies to your questions:

"I believe in the conservatism which maintains the fundamental purposes of our republic, of which the most important, as Jefferson phrased it, is to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number.

"I believe in preserving and protecting that system of government and of industry which will do the most to promote the prosperity and welfare of the great body of producers—laborers, mechanics, farmers, business men, manufacturers—all of those whose intelligence and industry contribute to the growth and power of the country. Would Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, or Lincoln agree with the man who says that the interests of the criminal trusts are the interests of the nation?"

DEMOCRATS ISSUE A CALL.

James K. Jones Makes Formal Announcement of Time and Place for National Convention.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The following official call was issued today for the assembling of the democratic national convention at St. Louis July 6 next:

The democratic national committee having met in the city of Washington on the 12th day of January, 1904, has appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1904, as the time, and chosen St. Louis, Mo., as the place for holding the democratic national convention.

Each state is entitled to representation therein equal to double the number of its senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, and each territory, Alaska, Indian territory, and the district of Columbia shall have six delegates.

All democratic citizens of the United States who can unite with us in the effort for a pure and economical constitutional government are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

JAMES K. JONES, chairman.
C. A. WALSH, secretary.

BRYAN'S VIEWS ARE UNCHANGED.

Declares This Is No Time for Concessions and Compromises, but Action.

CONDITIONS ALARM HIM.

Favors Old Platform with Candidate Whose Loyalty Cannot Be Questioned.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—William Jennings Bryan was given a banquet tonight on his return from his European trip. In speaking to the toast, "The Moral Issue," the former democratic candidate gave evidence that he is still "unreconstructed," and expects his party to remain standing on the platforms on which he twice went down to defeat.

Mr. Bryan declared it no time to talk of concessions and compromises, but time for honest and aggressive action. He charged that corruption is everywhere, and conditions are alarming, reiterated his position on what he now calls "bimetallism," and favored the selection of a candidate whose fidelity to democratic principles will not be doubted.

Time for Action.

He said in part:

"Instead of talking of concessions and compromises it is time for honest and aggressive action. We are confronted with a condition that may well alarm the thoughtful and patriotic. We find corruption everywhere. Voters are bought at so much per head, representatives in our city governments are profiting by their positions, and even federal officials are selling their influence. What is the cause? The commercial spirit that puts a price on everything and resolves every question into 'will it pay?'

"This commercialism has given popularity to that theory of government which permits the granting of privileges to a favored few and defends the theory by an attempt to show that the money thus given directly finds its way indirectly back into the pockets of the taxpayers.

Trusts Hide Themselves.

"We see this theory in operation on every side. The protective tariff schedules illustrate it; our financial system rests upon it; the trusts hide themselves behind it; and imperialists are substituting this theory for the constitution. Is it strange that money is used to carry elections? If a party makes certain classes rich by law, will it not naturally turn to those classes for contributions during the campaign?

"If congress votes millions of dollars annually to tariff barons, money magnates, and monopolists, is it not natural that aldermen should traffic in the small legislation of a city council, and if officials, high and low, use the government as if it were a private asset, is it surprising that many individuals who are without official position yield to the temptation to sell the only political influence they have—namely: the ballot? What is the remedy? There is but one remedy—an appeal to the moral sense of the country—an awakening of public conscience.

Must Be Sincere.

"And how can this appeal be made? Not by showing a greater desire for the spoils of office than for reforms, but by turning a deaf ear to the contemptible cry of 'anything to win' and by announcing an honest and straightforward position on every public question. If we would appeal to sincere men we must ourselves be sincere, and our sincerity can be shown only by a willingness to suffer defeat rather than abandon the cause of good government.

"Shall we accept imperialism as an accomplished fact in order to appease those who are willing to indorse 'government without the consent of the governed'? There can be no thought of such a surrender, for who would trust us to deal with other questions if we prove false to the fundamental principles of self-government?

Hits Trust Magnates.

"Shall we change our position on the trust question in order to secure the support of the trust magnates? Not for a moment can we think of it. We want the trust magnates against us, not for us. Their opposition is proof of our party's fidelity. Their support would cast suspicion upon us.

"Shall we abandon our advocacy of bimetallism in order to conciliate those who defeated the party in other campaigns? Never. Some phase of the money question is always before congress, and no one can predict when the coinage phase of the money question will again become acute. No reform of any kind would be possible with the money changers in control of the party.

"Shall we change our position on the tariff question in order to win over democrats who are enjoying the benefits of protection? It is absurd to suggest it, for the same vicious principle runs through all of the abuses from which the people suffer. And so with the party's position on the labor question, the election of senators by the people, on watered stock, control of corporations, and on other issues.

Kansas City Platform Sound.

"The Kansas City platform is sound in every plank, and the first act of the next democratic convention should be to reaffirm it in its entirety, and its next act should be the addition of new planks in harmony with it and covering such new questions as demand consideration.

"Then the convention should select candidates who believe in the platform—candidates whose democracy will not be an issue in the campaign and whose fidelity to democratic principles will not be doubted at the election. And then the committee should announce that it will neither ask nor receive contributions from those who are intrenched behind the bulwarks which we are attacking.

"And then let us defend our position not upon the low ground of dollars and cents, but by showing how republican policies violate moral principles and invite the punishment that sooner or later overtakes the wrongdoer.

"Will such a course insure victory? The best that our party can do is to deserve victory, and an appeal to the conscience of the American people is sure to win ultimately and offers the best promise of immediate success."

ODELL FORCES DEFEAT PLATT.

Littauer's Victory at Gloversville Held to Indicate Uninstructed Delegates to Chicago.

Gloversville, N. Y., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Congressman Littauer, backed by the Odell forces, was victorious over the Platt following today in the caucuses held here for control of the delegates to the district convention on Saturday, when delegates to the congressional convention will be chosen. Caucuses were held in Fulton and Hamilton counties, but the results there are not yet known. The result here is considered significant as if Littauer controls the congressional convention he will be able to send uninstructed or Hanna delegates to the Chicago convention.

Political Notes.

Gov. Yates spoke in Springfield yesterday.

Congressman Vespasian Warner visited Coles county yesterday and was well received.

The republican committee met at Mt. Carroll yesterday and issued a call for primaries on Feb. 18.

Former State Treasurer M. O. Williamson has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for secretary of state.

The La Salle county republicans elected delegates to the state convention and instructed them for W. H. Stead for attorney general.

New Union of Railway Clerks.

A new local union of the United Railway Clerks' association was started last evening with fifty-five members at a meeting at 46 Van Buren street. It includes territory south of Randolph street, north of Harrison street, and east of Michigan avenue. O. V. Baxter was elected president.

Beauty is Within Your Reach

BEAUTY depends so much upon what you do that it is practically within reach of every woman. In her really great series of papers, "The Fountain of Youth," Doctor Grace Peckham Murray shows plainly how beauty is the result of a woman's care of herself. She tells you just what is to be done to the hair, teeth, eyes, complexion and hands to make even a plain woman attractive. All of her suggestions

are healthful and sensible. They not only make a woman look better, but they make her feel better. They show that health and attractiveness go together. They analyze a woman's charm and tell her how to obtain it. No such remarkable series of papers has ever been published. No woman can afford to ignore them. Every woman who wants to be attractive should get The Delineator and read these papers.

MRS. OSBORN

has become the smartest dressmaker of the best dressed set in the world. She is no mere dressmaker—she is a creator of styles. She knows how to tell what she knows, and she tells it in The Delineator. What she writes is in addition to seventy new designs by The Delineator's own staff. She tells this month, as it has never been told before, the real secret of the new skirt, just how long and how full it should be, and how it should hang. She also tells about the famous "trotter" skirt.

The True Love of Music

is so intense that it follows the great songsters into their intimate, daily home lives. The second of the prima donna series treats of CALVÉ, who of the world's great singers probably has the most interesting personality. No woman who knows of CALVÉ can fail to be interested in this story of her life.

"Just get The Delineator"

and see how many things there are in it which help to make a woman's entire life worth while. You will then know why it is the most necessary magazine for women.

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ONLY FOR HIS ADMIRERS.

HOPKINS LITHOGRAPHS HAVE NO MEANING, SAYS SON.

Portraits of Senator Put Up in Campaign Headquarters and Sent Out in State Start Report That He Is a Candidate for Vice President—Friends Declare That He Would Not Exchange Present Office Despite Talk of Possibilities.

Largo lithographs of Senator Albert J. Hopkins yesterday afternoon were put up in the headquarters of all the candidates for governor and the republican state committee. Their appearance caused much speculation as to reasons for bringing them out at this particular time. Those who wanted to know what the senator was a candidate for were told:

"Second place on the national ticket."

"Roosevelt and Hopkins," became the cry. James Hopkins, the senator's son and law partner, declared, however, that there was no foundation for the vice presidential talk, and explained that the displaying of his father's picture had a different meaning.

For Admirers, Says Senator's Son.

"We have received requests from at least fifty clubs throughout the state for lithographs of the senator," he said, "and, having none on hand, I gave an order to have 500 made. I thought that as the campaign was coming on there would be more calls for them. Then, too, we wanted a supply to put up at the love feast as well as at all the headquarters. These are the first lithograph pictures of my father we ever had made. They do not mean that he is a candidate for vice president or anything else. He is not. They are for his friends and admirers."

This explanation did not satisfy the politicians. They held that there was something more significant behind the sudden appearance of the senator's picture and called attention to the fact that party clubs do not ask for lithographs of such distinguished officials as United States senators to hang permanently on their walls.

Friends Talk of Possibilities.

The leaders insisted that Senator Hopkins would not exchange the senatorship for the vice presidency. That he is regarded as an available possibility was admitted by his friends, and a former member of his campaign committee said the senator had been spoken of in connection with the nomination in the event that the convention decides to take President Roosevelt's running mate from Illinois.

Many of the lithographs were sent to Springfield and other places in the state. Senator Hopkins is expected to attend the love feast and will return from Washington the latter part of the week for that purpose.

FOR DENEEN IN THE NINETEENTH

Organization Leaders Say There Will Be Little Opposition—Work for Lowden in Hyde Park.

There has been a deal of dispute among politicians as to where the Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards would stand in the contest between Charles S. Deneen and Frank O. Lowden. Several of the leading workers of the Nineteenth were among the callers at Deneen's headquarters yesterday. They said that the sentiment of the ward is so much in favor of the state's attorney that there will be no organized opposition. A number of Eighteenth ward workers also called.

An effort is being made to organize for Lowden in Hyde Park. Elliott Durand, who has been selected to act as chairman, sent out letters to a number of republicans notifying them that they had been selected "to serve on the Hyde Park Lowden executive committee," and calling a meeting at the Lowden headquarters tomorrow afternoon.

The postponed roundup of organization leaders who favor Lowden will be held at the Sherman house tonight. The candidate will not be present. He is to speak at Quincy.

THROWN FROM "L" PLATFORM.

Meyer Goldman Probably Fatally Hurt While Trying to Board Train at Halsted Street.

Thrown from the Metropolitan elevated railway platform while trying to board a starting train at Halsted street, Meyer Goldman, 116 Liberty street, received injuries that probably will prove fatal. The train was moving when Goldman appeared at the top of the stairs. He jumped on the platform but the closed gate prevented him from entering. Conductor Ludwig rang the bell for the motorman to stop and attempted to assist Goldman, but the train neared the end of the platform, and, as the coach passed the railing, Goldman was hurled to the street.

Thousands Starving in Macedonia.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 18.—The latest reports to the American board from the relief centers in Macedonia show that there are now 100,000 persons who are homeless and without means of support for the winter. Of this number between 52,000 and 53,000 are in Monastir vilayet.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The extra concert given by the Chicago orchestra last evening to make good the one omitted on Jan. 2 attracted an audience of comparatively small proportions. It was an assemblage of some 2,000 persons, but such a gathering does not show to advantage in the Auditorium. The fact that the audience last Saturday was one of the largest of the season, and also that the present week contains two programs more attractive in character than was the one offered last night is doubtless largely responsible for the diminished public interest shown.

The concert afforded opportunity to hear again the second Symphony of Sibelius, which had its initial performance here on New Year's day. Certain portions of the work which then seemed obscure in meaning took on last evening more of clarity and better defined import. It is a composition the dark, somber coloring of which grows attractive with increased acquaintance, and there are many passages which are of unmistakable beauty and distinct impressiveness.

The want of logical development of thematic material and the seeming lack of continuity and homogeneity which were commented upon after the former hearing, were found last evening to be due largely to the musical manner of the composer and of the work he has created.

It seems almost impossible that Sibelius did not have some clearly defined "program" in the writing of this symphony—some dramatic story or legend which he wished to tell in symphonic form. The listener is conscious constantly of pictures that are conjured up before his mental vision by the music, but they are so elusive that he can scarce fix or define them. He needs the outline of the tale of northern tragedy which the composer had in mind while writing.

That it is a tale heavy with dramatic foreboding, set amid a pageantry dark colored and medieval, is certain. That portentous second movement has about it all the mystery and somber shadow of the scene between the sleeping Hagen and Alberich in "Götterdämmerung"; the scherzo with its gnarled second theme so ingeniously embroidered about by the busy figure for the strings, and with its remarkably effective trio is like a page from some Norse legend; and the dramatic finale with its long preparations for successive climaxes and the stirring culmination of the climaxes—these make the symphony a work of unusual character and of peculiar interest.

The performance last evening was a masterly one, Mr. Thomas and his men giving of their best. The "Huldigungsmarsch" of Wagner, the Beethoven "Leonore" No. 3, the incidental Music and Funeral March from "Granda and Diarmid" of Elgar, and excerpts from "Parsifal" completed the program. Tomorrow afternoon the program announced for Jan. 8 will be given.

W. L. HUBBARD.

Otis Skinner and Miss Rehan in New York.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The reception accorded this evening to Miss Ada Rehan and Otis Skinner upon their appearance at the Lyric theater in "The Taming of the Shrew" was such as must have warmed their hearts. Before they had an opportunity to show that they deserved the cordiality of the spectators each was welcomed, and through the progress of the play the audience grew more and more enthusiastic.

Surrounded, as they were, by a company fully competent to interpret the play, the fine art of Miss Rehan and Mr. Skinner showed again the many excellences which are familiar to New Yorkers. Miss Rehan has made the character of Katherine her own, and if there is any change in her interpretation of the part it was in the added touches to improve her always finished performance.

Mr. Skinner's command of blank verse, his elocution, and his stage presence all need no new praise.

Robert Hilliard in New Play.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Robert Hilliard appeared tonight at the Star theater in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new play, "That Man and I," which is based on her novel, "In Connection with the Willoughby Claim." The play is one of human interest and of a type thrilling and intense, but is far removed from the ordinary melodramatic effect. The climaxes are original and cleverly carried out. Mr. Hilliard was supported by Maude Fealy and H. Runes Smith, who did better work and were more effective than anything they ever appeared in. They scored personal successes. Mr. Hilliard has in the part of Dick Lattimer a character which fits him.

An English Daisy Pleasing.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Under Weber & Fields' management, "An English Daisy" was brought to the Casino theater this evening and played to a full house. It was put down as a musical comedy, by Seymour Hicks and Walter Slaughter, and "rearranged for the American stage by Edgar Smith, with added score by A. M. Norden." The production isn't a comedy, and it isn't a play. It is sometimes musical, but more often only noisy, yet pleasing. It is full of color pictures of great beauty. Christie MacDonald, who had the principal part, received a friendly greeting. Fred Lenox and Frank Lalor supplied the fun.

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These garments are made from English fabrics—waterproof—yet quite desirable as an overcoat for general wear.

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Trousers-chance turned up.
Prices just "turned down."
Choice—$5:—from a bunch of $6, $7 and $8 qualities—a few included that were even higher.

Besides these here are some broken lots of trousers that were $5 to $7—landed down to $3.50 and $4.50.

Just such price-cutting has been done among our winter overcoats and winter business suits.

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TO AID CHICAGO POSTAL SERVICE.

Postmaster General Payne to Name Commission to Act on City's Needs.

MAY USE TUNNEL SYSTEM

Decision Follows Conference at Which Ways and Means Are Discussed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.

Postmaster General Payne today promised to appoint a commission of experts to inquire into the needs of the Chicago postoffice with particular reference to the use of the tunnels of the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone company in order to relieve the congestion in the streets about the postoffice, and the erection of three substations, one each on the north, south, and west side.

To Name Chicago Postal Commission.

Postmaster General Payne decided to appoint this commission because of suggestions made by Senator Hopkins and members of the Chicago congressional delegation and Postmaster Coyne, all of whom appeared at the postoffice department and made an argument in favor of giving the people of Chicago the best possible postal service.

Representative Boutell acted as spokesman for the party. He called the attention of the postmaster general to the fact that at the temporary postoffice wagon facilities are not ample to meet the situation, and when the new postoffice is occupied the situation will be a great deal worse than at present, as there is accommodation for but seven wagons at the new postoffice, while at the temporary postoffice the mails can be placed in twenty-two wagons at the same time.

Mr. Payne was also told there would be great delay in handling outgoing mail and in delivering incoming mail unless the three substations were constructed. By erecting the substations the mails could be sent direct to them from railroad stations and to railroad stations from substations, thus relieving the congestion at the main office and facilitating the handling of mail.

Use of Tunnels Would Save Time.

It was urged upon the postmaster general that the tunnels of the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone company could be utilized in transporting mails to and from railroad stations and to different parts of the city. In using these tunnels it was declared that there would be a great saving in time as well as in expense for wagon service and congestion would be relieved. It is not known whether or not the owners of the tunnels will agree to rent them out to the government for the use of transporting mail, and this is one of the things which the commission will inquire into. It will also spend considerable time in Chicago looking over the ground with a view to deciding upon locations of sites for the proposed substations.

The commission will consist of three members, probably Postmaster Coyne and two experts from the department at Washington. This commission will be appointed at once and there will be no delay in getting down to work. The postmaster general was greatly impressed by the arguments made today and declared he is ready and willing to do everything in his power to give Chicago a first class postal service. He appreciated the fact that the business of Chicago is growing rapidly all the time and that before the new building is ready for occupancy the business will have grown to such proportions that it will be necessary to provide for this tremendous increase.

The members of the congressional delegation were well pleased with the prompt decision of Postmaster General Payne to have an inquiry made into the conditions and needs of the Chicago office, and when the report is made they will do all in their power to secure the legislation by congress necessary to put into effect the recommendations of the commission.

German Ambassador and Baroness von Sternburg were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boardman. Mrs. Hobart was guest of honor at a dinner for twenty, when Senator and Miss Kean were hosts. Senator Lodge gave a dinner tonight, as did Mrs. Richardson Clover and others.

Powder patches and colonial costumes, with old time dances, were leading features of the colonial ball at the Arlington hotel tonight, which was participated in by the Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends. Many daughters appeared in costumes worn by their ancestors who took part in the revolution, while others represented historic characters in proper costuming. Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the society, received the guests, wearing a gown of pale blue velvet trimmed in lace. She was assisted by Gen. Greely, who afterwards led the minuet with her.

Colonial Ball Is Unique Social Feature.

The ball was opened by a grand promenade of all the guests in costume, followed by those in ball gowns, past Mrs. Fairbanks, Gen. Greely, Miss Desha, one of the original members, and others. Mrs. Charlotte Main, regent of the District of Columbia, led the procession, impersonating Martha Washington, and accompanied by Col. Washington of New York, who impersonated his illustrious ancestor. The ball was a celebration of the marriage of Gen. and Martha Washington.

The ball was altogether the most unique and interesting affair which has taken place in Washington this winter, and hundreds of society people turned out to see the sight. There were two sets dancing the minuet at once, each led by guests in costumes worn in the day when no ball could be elegant without the minuet, while the Virginia reel or Sir Roger De Coverley and other old dances were indulged in. After a midnight supper the dancing became newer fashioned and every one joined in the merry pastime.

Representative Mann, who will have charge of the Hepburn pure food bill when it is under consideration by the house, will endeavor to call up that measure tomorrow. It has been reported to the house with favorable recommendation, and inasmuch as there is a strong demand for legislation prohibiting mislabranding and adulterating food products and drugs, it is not likely there will be any serious opposition to calling up the measure, and it is believed it will be adopted after a few days' debate.

YOUNG PHYSICIAN IS MISSING.

Dr. Hugo H. Newfield, Recent Graduate, 1339 Lincoln Avenue, Sought by Family.

Dr. Hugo H. Newfield, 21 years old, recently graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is sought by his relatives. Since Saturday noon he has not been seen nor heard from by his friends. He lives at 1339 Lincoln avenue, and is one of a family of ten boys and two girls. His parents say he had no financial or other troubles.

Chicago Packers in Big Land Deal.

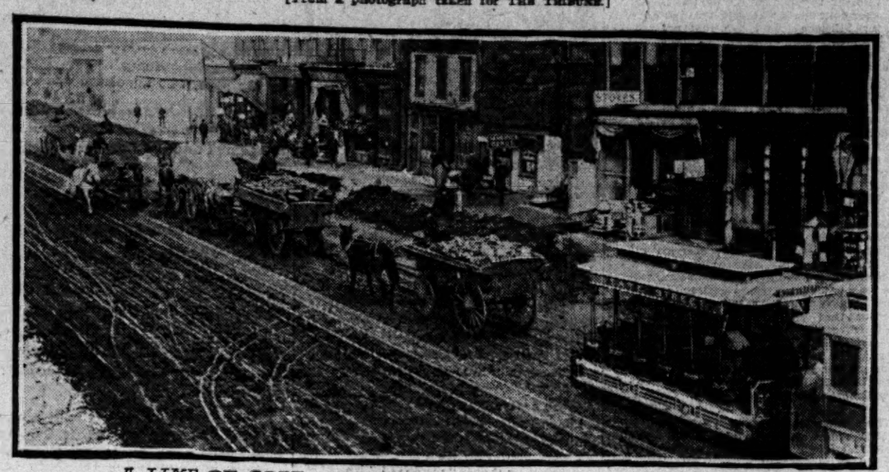
Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 18.—A land sale said to involve nearly 1,000,000 acres has been consummated by the Southern State Lumber company on the one hand and the Armours, Swifts, and other Chicago packers on the other. The latter have bought the land for grazing purposes, and will make of it an immense cattle farm. One of the land is located in Escambia county, Fla., and in Baldwin county, Ala.

Investigating Cause of Death.

Police are investigating the cause of the death of Charles Ross, who died at the county hospital Saturday. Ross was removed from the Goodrich docks Sunday afternoon. He was thought to be suffering from hysteria, but lost consciousness after reaching the hospital, and died without being able to tell what caused his trouble.

BLOCKING OF SOUTH SIDE CABLE TRAINS BY TEAMSTERS CAUSES NEW POLICE CRUSADE, AND ONE DRIVER IS FINED.

[From a photograph taken for THE TRIBUNE.]



A LINE OF COAL WAGONS BLOCKING A STATE STREET CABLE CAR

The teamsters who by blocking the tracks have for weeks made life miserable for passengers on the Wabash avenue and State street cable lines learned their first lesson yesterday. In the morning the police began a determined effort to keep the tracks clear. The first driver arrested for refusing to turn his wagon out of the track was Nickolas Funk, who was fined $5 and costs by Justice Caverly.

Conductor M. Quinn, who complained against Funk, said that the latter drove his wagon before a cable train which was in Quinn's charge, delaying the train ten or fifteen minutes. Quinn is a conductor on a Cottage Grove avenue cable train.

"If that man is brought before me again I will fine him the limit," said Justice Caverly.

DEBATE POSTAL SCANDAL

SENATE AND HOUSE MAKE IT SUBJECT OF ARGUMENT.

Senator Hale Appears as Administration Champion and Accuses Gorman of Assuming Role of Prosecutor—Charges Against Bristow Are Read to Congressmen—Appointments of Members of His Family Resented—Machen Trial Goes on in Courts.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Postal scandals in one form or another were discussed in the senate and house today and at the same time the Machen conspiracy case was being tried in the courts.

In the senate the administration was attacked by democrats and defended by Senator Hale for the republicans, while in the house a letter was read charging Assistant Postmaster General Bristow with having wrongfully given positions to his father and to his son

Mr. Hale [Me.] in the senate spoke in defense of the administration and in criticism of the democratic side concerning the insufficiency of the Bristow inquiry into the postoffice scandal. He declared there never had been so ruthless an investigation as that which had exposed the frauds in the postoffice department.

Gorman in Role of Prosecutor.

He said a number of democratic senators had been disturbed—Mr. Bacon of Georgia—"by the apparition of Perry Heath in the scandals, and Mr. Gorman," said Mr. Hale, "naturally looks upon himself in the rôle of prosecutor of the republican party for the delinquencies in the investigation."

Mr. Hale prophesied that as the great campaign between the parties progressed the investigation by congress if one is ordered, would dwindle into a contest between the two parties to see which could gain the advantage of the other.

Mr. Gorman referred to former statements to the effect that charges and witnesses to sustain them had been called to the attention of former Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith and ignored by that official. He declared that to be reason enough for calling for further investigation.

Charges Made Against Bristow.

The house was considering a senate bill amending an act to permit the laying of certain pipes in certain streets of Washington, when Mr. Bartlett [dem., Ga.] called attention to a letter he had received from M. W. Louis, which was sent to the clerk's desk and read. The letter said:

"Mr. Bristow himself injected into the classified service without examination more than thirty persons, some of them postoffice inspectors employed in this investigation, and among them his own father, who was appointed as a $600 laborer on March 5, 1901, charged to the Sixth congressional district of Kentucky, and who now draws $1,600 a year as a postoffice inspector in the Denver, Colo., postoffice, and also his own son, who during his school vacation drew a salary at the rate of $720 a year in the postoffice at Washington, D. C."

Counter Charge Is Made.

Following the reading of the letter, Mr. Cowherd said that Louis was appointed on the 7th of April in order that he might be at the head of the division of supplies on the 6th of May, when a contract was to be let, and that by reason of his appointment in this irregular way he got into a position where he could let contracts improperly, to the loss of the government of at least some $10,000, and probably much more.

Visits to Machen Described.

In the trial of August W. Machen, the Goff brothers, and Dr. and Mrs. George E. Lorenz for conspiracy to defraud the government, the prosecution introduced a number of witnesses to prove the relations of Machen with the Lorenzes and the Groff brothers. One of those, Ina Liebhardt, Machen's former stenographer and chief clerk, testified to visits of Dr. and Mrs. Lorenze to Machen at his office, but declared on cross examination that during the several conversations she was present and heard nothing said about letter box fasteners.

MAY ATTEND PARTY'S BIRTHDAY

Roosevelt Hopes to Go to Jackson, Mich., on July 6, When Anniversary Will Be Celebrated.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A delegation of 100 Michigan men called on the president today to invite him to Jackson on July 6, when the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the republican party will be held. The suggestion was made at the same time that his visit be made the occasion of notifying him of his nomination if it is made in Chicago.

The president said he had so many invitations and wanted to accept so many of them that he was unable to say on the moment whether he could accept or not. He declared, however, that he would be delighted to attend if possible.

In the course of his reply the president said: "For my good fortune I have been twice in Jackson, and have traveled through Michigan more than once, on the last occasion on a personally conducted tour, and it would be a peculiar pleasure to come on the 6th of July to Jackson, because I feel with all the strength there is in me that our ability to make the republican party a live power for good in the country now depends upon the way in which we stand for just the tendencies, just the fundamental principles, for which those men stood in 1854.

RAID ON ALLEGED GAMBLERS.

Detectives Make Six Arrests on the Second Floor at 116 Monroe Street.

An alleged gambling house on the second floor of the building at 116 Monroe street was raided last evening. Five men were arrested as inmates and one, Edward Jones, as keeper. The raid was made by Detectives Kane, Mullin, and O'Hara of Central.

UPHOLDS APPROPRIATION FOR THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

Judge Tuley Dismisses George Nye's Injunction Suit for Want of Equity—Sees No Good Reason for Filing It.

After listening to extended arguments, Judge Tuley decided yesterday that State's Attorney Deneen is entitled to receive an appropriation from the county board for the payment of the expenses of his office, and dismissed for want of equity the bill filed by George E. Nye to enjoin the appropriating or paying of money for this purpose.

In speaking of the case Mr. Deneen said:

One year after the adoption of the constitution of 1870, the legislature of this state passed a law giving to the state's attorneys of the 102 counties in this state certain fees in addition to their salaries. Since that time ever state's attorney has been paid the fees provided for by that act, and the right so to do has never been questioned in court, except once, when Mr. Kern was state's attorney. The case was decided in his favor and carried to the Supreme court, which held that no constitutional question was involved.

My right to the fees was not questioned until I had announced myself as a candidate for governor. Since that time persons opposed to my candidacy have industriously sought to embarrass me in my canvass by questioning my right to these fees.

To that end they used persons, convicted under my administration of connection with jury bribing, to gather material for publication, and a newspaper that editorially previously had upheld the right of my predecessors and myself to retain such fees published such material in form maliciously designed to deceive the public.

An attorney against whom disbarment proceedings now pending in the Supreme court were instituted by me was used to make an unauthorized demand upon me for such fees in the name of the superintendent of public schools. Back of these persons were certain discredited politicians, cheek by jowl with the corrupt elements of both parties, who, having failed in their efforts to use me, naturally fell back to such agencies to injure me. Not stopping short of a purpose even to cripple the public service, they instigated the filing of a bill to restrain the county board from appropriating for the assistants and expenses of my office.

In dismissing the bill Judge Tuley said:

"As a whole, gentlemen, I can see no good reason why this bill was filed. It is with a great deal of hesitation that the court would, under any circumstances, interfere with the political branch of the government in regard to making appropriations and the levying of taxes, and in this case the court cannot feel justified in holding that what has been done here for thirty odd years, acquiesced in by all branches of the government, acquiesced in by all the taxpayers, should be overthrown and the business of the state's attorney's office disturbed by an injunction of this court at the suit of a taxpayer. The bill will be dismissed for want of equity at complainant's cost."

Judge Tuley declared in effect that he saw no good reason why the bill should have been filed and that the acquiescence of the people in a custom for over thirty years carried controlling weight with the court.

ART STUDENT TAKEN AS THIEF.

Edwin Miller Arrested at Institute on Charge of Stealing Marked Bill from a Purse.

Edwin Miller, a student at the art institute, charged with abstracting a marked $2 bill from a purse, was locked up at Central station last night. Miller is said to belong to a prominent south side family.

For a long time complaints have been made to Secretary N. H. Carpenter of the institute of thefts of jewelry and money. A week ago a set of furs belonging to one of the young women students was stolen and this led to increased efforts to capture the thief.

It has been the custom of the students to leave their purses scattered about the rooms of the building while at their work. In one of the purses the marked bill was placed last night and from behind a pillar Janitor Thon watched. He had been in his position but a short while when he saw Miller pick up the decoy and abstract the money.

When taken to a cell Miller is said to have broken down and confessed the theft of the marked bill and other thefts.

Secretary Carpenter, when seen last night after the arrest of Miller, said:

"Yes, Miller was arrested. There are many little things lying around the building which would be a temptation to many people."

Miller has been a student at the institute for nearly four years. He is 23 years old.

PLEAD FOR MISS SCHNEIDER.

Friends of Discharged Public School Teacher Urge Management Committee to Restore Her.

In an effort to secure reinstatement Miss Anna Schneider, a teacher who was discharged from the schools last July, waited on the school management yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Dr. B. S. Turner, 3859 State street, and Benjamin W. Fulgham, 219 Lake street, who spoke in her behalf. A petition for her reinstatement, signed by hundreds of names was presented. The young woman was discharged after being twice transferred. The committee decided to investigate the proceedings of the hearing last summer.

The committee directed the superintendent to insist on vaccination before children could be admitted to the schools.

Because of the numerous complaints received by Supt. Cooley about the fire drill, in which pupils are made to go out in the open air without their wraps, Architect Mundie was notified to have his inspectors give the pupils time to put on their wraps.

ACCUSE AN EMPLOYMENT AGENT

Seven Austrians Complain of Louis Krampe, Who Was Arrested Recently.

Louis Krampe, the employment agent who was arrested recently on complaint of twenty-five Germans, was the subject of a new complaint yesterday. Seven Austrians went to the Central police station and complained that they had paid him $5 each to secure employment in New Mexico for them and that after securing their money he refused to give them transportation there as he had promised. Warrants were issued for Krampe.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

WHIP JANITORS INTO LINE

UNION IS AFTER THE SECEDERS ON THE NORTH SIDE.

President Declares Contracts Made with Owners Are Not to Be Broken with Impunity—Rebel Says Organization Forced Him to Live in Barn—Franklin Pressfeeders Will Pay Fine and Ask Receiver's Discharge—Boxmakers Demand Increase.

William Feather, president of the flat janitors' union, proposes to discipline recalcitrant north side members of the organization. They may not, he declares, give up their charter and violate, with impunity, the contracts made by the central executive council with the real estate men.

"So long as the council is here and I am president," he said, "contracts will be enforced both for and against janitors."

The north side dissension started a month ago and culminated recently in a secret meeting at which the parent organization was repudiated. The charter was torn from its frame and returned to Thomas I. Kidd, vice president of the American Federation of Labor. The latter has given the malcontents one hearing and will preside at a special court at which the merits of the case will be tried.

Says Union Drove Him to Barn.

Henry Jaernecke, formerly a janitor in the flat building at Pine Grove avenue owned by Alexander Ross and William R. Pfum, is said to have begun the trouble. Jaernecke alleges that he has been driven from one place to another by the union and persecuted until he cannot now obtain employment, and is forced with his family to live in a barn. He was joined in his protest by other janitors, who felt they had grievances against the union.

The executive council replied that it has documents to prove that Jaernecke and the others pretended to be business agents of the union, clothed with full authority to make agreements with employers. Individual contracts were entered into, it is charged, contrary to the policy of the council. When these compacts became distasteful to their makers, the latter are said to have demanded that the council support them in the controversies with the flat building agents.

The refusal of the executive body resulted in the filing of many charges each way and in the attempted schism from the general union. The north side local has 250 members.

Franklin Union Will Pay Fine.

Attorneys for the Franklin union of pressfeeders yesterday announced that the fine of $1,000 imposed by Judge Holdom would be paid today. The delay of the corporation in paying the fine was responsible for the appointment on Saturday of a receiver for it. The court required the Chicago Typothetæ to file a $1,000 bond as an indemnity against any loss the union might sustain through the receivership. The discharge of the receiver will be asked this morning under a $2,000 indemnity bond.

In two more printing houses yesterday wages were cut and the Franklin pressfeeders walked out. The shops were those of Peterson & Co. and the Henneberry company, employing thirty-five Franklin men.

Warrants yesterday were issued for the arrest of Peter Thompson and James Jones, said to be Franklin union members, charged with assaulting Robert Farwell, 2534 Princeton avenue, an employé of the William F. Hall Printing company. The attack was made last Thursday. In passing an alley in Van Buren street, between Clark street and Custom House place, Farwell was struck down from behind and was beaten until he was unconscious.

Boxmakers Threaten Strike.

A wage increase of 10 per cent has been demanded by the wooden boxmakers' union. The employers have offered a 5 per cent advance. The men say that if their scale is not given they will strike. The union has 1,500 members.

Former Judge William Prentiss, attorney for the street railroad men's union, yesterday said it might be necessary to ask Mayor Harrison and the council committee, who acted as intermediaries in the Chicago City railway strike, to intercede with the company to secure the reinstatement of three men.

Patternmakers Refuse Terms.

With the exception of 150 patternmakers the employés in the plate, slab, open hearth, and cement departments of the Illinois Steel company yesterday returned to work. The patternmakers refused to accept the 15 per cent cut which was put into effect. The entire plant of the company will reopen next Monday. Trouble is, however, anticipated with many of the men, and the strike of the patternmakers is believed to be only a forerunner of others. Construction work on the company's new plant at Buffington, near Indiana Harbor, also has been resumed.

FOUR STRIKERS ARE INDICTED.

Grand Jury Begins Its Work by Taking Up the City Railway Cases.

The January grand jury yesterday began its work by hearing more evidence against persons alleged to have participated in acts of violence during the strike of the City railway employés. Charles A. Foster, James Case, and Thomas Sheehan, said to have been strikers, were indicted jointly for malicious mischief, riot, and conspiracy. It is charged that they stoned a car and smashed several windows. Harlow S. Orton, a nonunion conductor, was assaulted at the time and severely beaten.

Sheehan also was indicted on charges of having attacked Joseph Apple, another nonunion employé, Nov. 12.

William Paul was indicted on a charge of malicious mischief. He is accused of breaking car windows.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and, Champagne—well, buy Cook's Imperial.

MINE WORKERS IN CONVENTION.

President Mitchell, in Annual Address, Reports Organization Stronger.

NET INCREASE IN FUNDS.

Anti-Injunction and Eight Hour Bills Now in Congress as Indorsed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 18.—The fifteenth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America began here today with approximately 1,000 delegates.

President Mitchell urged moderate speech and conservative action, and reported more cordial relations between operators and miners. He said in the last year there was a net gain of 366 unions, making a total of 2,322 unions in twenty-three districts with a membership of about 330,000.

Referring to the Colorado strike, Mr. Mitchell said it was determined to continue the contest until fair terms of settlement are reached, or there was nothing to accept but defeat. He advocated the universal adoption by the men of mine basis, and strongly indorsed the anti-injunction bill and the eight hour bill now in congress. He made feeling reference to the death of Henry D. Lloyd.

The committee on rules recommended that delegates who conducted themselves in an unparliamentary manner be expelled from the convention and their locals be notified. The sessions will be held daily from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

Boot and Shoe Workers' War Waxes.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 18.—The convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International union today resumed consideration of the controversy between its general officers and expelled members from St. Louis.

The defense was opened by C. J. McMorrow, the national organizer, who made the contract with H. M. Eaton for the Hamilton and Brown factory at St. Louis, that had been credited with causing the trouble.

Several addresses were made advocating strict observance of contracts and for the contention of the officers who want centralized authority. F. A. Lieberman, who executed the contract, condemned the St. Louis union officers and condemned the general officers. He was severe on Business Agent Pinta, arraigning his character and impeaching his integrity and that of his colleagues. The St. Louis men replied hotly, and the lie was exchanged on the floor of the convention.

It was decided that the convention elect a committee of three to go to St. Louis and investigate the controversy, the finding to be final provided those who have left the union agree to abide by the report.

HOTELS AND FIREMEN AGREED.

Wage Scale Is Signed, Assuring Hostelries That There Will Be No Strike.

The wage agreement drawn up by the joint conciliation committee of the hotelmen's association, and the stationery firemen was last night ratified by the union. This action, taken at a meeting at 132 Fifth avenue, makes it certain that the labor organization will call no strike at the hotels in sympathy with the engineers. The contract provides:

Freedom of employment, and no discrimination against union men, or by union men against nonunion associates.

Future differences to be adjusted by conciliation, and, that failing, by arbitration.

No strike or lockout pending such settlement.

Either party desiring a change at the expiration of the agreement, Oct. 31, shall file a notice sixty days in advance.

Wages in first class houses to be as follows: Water tenders, 28½ cents an hour; firemen, 25 cents; oilers, 22½, and coal passers, 20. Individual contracts to be made in second class hotels.

The firemen's scale is the same as demanded of the office building managers.

SECRETARY JOHN D. OGLESBY MAY HAVE DESERTED YATES.

"Gold Fish" Colonel Is Expected to Leave the Governor's Service and Be Succeeded by Charles M. Tinney.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—It is reported tonight that Col. John D. Oglesby, who recently was married to Miss Edith Ames of Kankakee, Ill., has resigned his position as private secretary to Gov. Yates, and that Charles M. Tinney, in charge of the Yates press bureau, will succeed to the position. It is said a rupture has occurred between Oglesby and the governor and this is the cause of the resignation. Oglesby's friends declare he wants the time to devote to Yates' candidacy and his own campaign for the general assembly. Gov. Yates said tonight the resignation had not been tendered him, but added that he could not discuss the subject.

WILL FILL BRENNAN'S CHAIR.

Unless Alderman Is Free Before Spring Voters Must Choose Successor, Says Mayor.

Unless Ald. John J. Brennan is out of the bridewell at the time of the spring election a successor will have to be chosen for him at that election, in the opinion of Ald. Mayor, republican leader of the council.

"I do not see that anything can be done about it now," Mr. Mayor said. "If, however, Ald. Brennan is still in the bridewell in the spring, the council probably will direct that the Eighteenth ward ballots shall be printed with the names of two candidates on each side, one to be a successor to Ald. Brennan."

Ald. Kunz said that in his opinion it would be unwise for Ald. Brennan's friends to ask any judge now on the bench to release the alderman, but that other means might be found to get him out.

MAY CLOSE A DANCE HALL.

Mayor Summons Proprietor of Wellington Academy to Show Cause for Keeping His License.

Mayor Harrison yesterday ordered Godfrey Johnson, manager and owner of the Wellington Dancing academy, 70 North Clark street, to show cause why the license for the hall and bar should not be revoked. Charges of selling liquor after midnight and permitting young girls to drink in the place are made.

MRS. H. D. STURTEVANT ILL.

In Dangerous Condition from Blood Poisoning, but Is Reported Improving.

Mrs. H. D. Sturtevant, wife of a well known member of the board of trade, is dangerously ill of blood poisoning at her residence, 150 Lincoln Park boulevard. Drs. Henrotin and Faville, who are attending her, held a consultation yesterday, and gave out the statement that Mrs. Sturtevant was better.

Lincoln Park Skaters Organize.

The Lincoln Park Skating club was organized last night, with the following officers: President, F. Huguelet; vice president, E. Volkman; second vice president, C. Dippold; secretary, John Horich; treasurer, Charles Bräuer. These officers will act as delegates to the American Skating association conference, which will be held on Thursday at the Sherman house.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GRAY WOLVES RUN WILD IN ENGLEWOOD STREETS.

Four Animals Escape from Commission Store and Frighten Horses and Pedestrians—Three Still Are at Large.

Four gray prairie wolves yesterday escaped from the rear room of a commission house at 756 Sixty-third street and ran through the streets, frightening horses and causing a panic among pedestrians. At midnight three of the animals still were at liberty.

The wolves were full grown and trapped in Wisconsin. They were to have been shipped to a firm in Missouri, which supplies menageries. One escaped and took refuge in a woodpile, where it was captured.

The other wolves attacked a coach dog owned by H. J. Smalley, 756 Englewood avenue, and were beaten off with clubs. In the evening it was reported to the police that two of the animals had been seen on the Sherman farm at Eighty-seventh street and Western avenue. A hunting party was organized.

The wolves gnawed through the bars of the box in which they were shipped.

TWO BEAT NONUNION TEAMSTER

Clement Erchauder Dragged from His Wagon in South Chicago and Left Insensible.

Paul Bohlander, business agent of the teamsters' union, and William Dankert, a union teamster, yesterday were arrested charged with assaulting Clement Erchauder in South Chicago. Erchauder had refused to join the union. He was dragged from his wagon and beaten until he was insensible.

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Try leaving it off 10 days and see how much better you feel.

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ORMOND-ON-THE-HALIFAX. Under the management of Messrs. ANDERSON & PRICE.
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NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands). Under the management of MR. H. E. BEMIS.
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Note—The laws of the postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1904.

OUR MARINES IN SEOUL.

At this distance the deeds of our brave marines in Seoul excite a smile of sadness. Discipline among them isn't what it ought to be—and they are spoiling for a fight—possibly with those fifty Russian marines who were refused transportation over the Japanese railroad and marched from Chemulpo to the capital. Our gallant lads may disapprove of vodka or the Russian pronunciation—or they may dislike the looks and ways of Corean soldiers. A man who wants a fight can always find an excuse for beginning one. Something unpleasant may occur at any moment, and to prevent an outbreak Minister Allen reminds the American marine commander that Seoul is not the Philippines, and please will he restore order among his men. Minister Allen's affront was purely gratuitous. Corean weather is at present zero and below. No reminder from him was needed of the difference between his legation grounds and the Lunetta.

It would need the pen of Lever or Marryat to do full justice to the present winter evenings in Seoul. What was once the land of the morning calm has now become the land of the nightly roughhouse. Of course it isn't a really sound reason morally, but we suppose the marines feel that there isn't anything else to do in Seoul.

Anyway, our marines have always distinguished themselves as much by the strenuosity of their fighting as by the heartiness of their pleasures—and marines will be marines. Mr. Kipling has caught the spirit of them pretty well in "Soldier and Sailor, Too":

An' after I met 'im all over the world, a doin' all kinds of things,
Like landin' 'isself with a gatling gun to talk to them 'eathen kings;
'E sleeps in an 'ammick instead of a cot, an' 'e drills with the deck on a slew,
An' 'e swears like a jolly—'er majesty's jolly—soldier an' sailor, too!
For there isn't a job on the top o' the earth the beggar don't know, nor do—
You can leave 'im at night on Bald Man's 'Ead, to paddle 'is own canoe—
'E's a sort of a bloomin' cosmopolouse—soldier and sailor, too.

The poet ends another verse with "For they weren't no special chrysanthemums—soldier an' sailor, too!" With which sentiment the emperor of Corea and his policemen probably agree.

"The Usual Cause." It is gratifying to observe that the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier severely criticises the governor's message so far as it relates to lynching. Of his statement that "thinking men must realize the fact that on account of conditions existing in isolated communities lynchings for certain crimes, while always to be deplored, are not restricted either to race or geographical limits," the News and Courier sharply says: "The governor ought to have added that the lynchings in this state have not been confined to the perpetrators of 'certain crimes,' but have been committed without regard to the nature of the offense and without any definite or successful or determined effort by him or by any other chief executive of the state to punish the perpetrators." Criticism of this kind, coming from an influential home newspaper, is needed not alone in South Carolina but all over the south. "Certain crimes," as used by the governor, means criminal assaults. It is the common apology and sometimes defense of mob murders in the south that the victims were lynched for "a certain crime" or "the usual cause." It cannot be insisted upon too firmly that criminal assaults are not "the usual cause." The "usual cause" is murder. It has been the cause through a long period of years of nearly three-fourths of the lynchings in the south.

A DISTURBER OF THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs evidently is a disturber of theology. He began his disturbances upon the occasion of his installation as professor of biblical theology in Union seminary of New York nearly thirteen years ago. Upon that occasion he startled the presbytery of New York by claiming divine authority for reason in scripture interpretation, that the church apart from the scriptures is a source of divine authority, and that there are errors in the bible; by discrediting Old Testament and Messianic predictions, and particularly Moses and Isaiah; and finally by setting up the doctrine of redemption after death.

These were grievous statements, going to the roots of many things held of vital consequence in the confession of faith, and Dr. Briggs was haled before the elders for a trial, ending after much discussion and demurring in his conviction and suspension from the ministerial office. Thereupon Dr. Briggs went over to the Protestant Episcopal church, being now attached to the staff of the cathedral of St. John the Divine, and a professor in Union (Episcopal) seminary. He chose that church because he believed it was liberal and that within its fold he could think as he pleased, write as he pleased, and talk as he pleased. All which privileges probably would have been conceded to him so long as his thinking and writing and talking did not disturb the fundamentals of Episcopal theology.

It is a little less than five years since Dr. Briggs was received into the Episcopal church, and already his brethren in the pulpit are up in arms against him. If he is correctly reported he has struck blows at the church in its most sensitive spot by declaring that "ordination in the Episcopal church is not a sacrifice" and that a man ordained by it "cannot consecrate elements in the eucharist in a sacrificial sense"; and worse than this, that the church of Rome is the only universal church and that "the pope of Rome was right in the main when he affirmed Anglican orders to be invalid from the Roman point of view, but that by the very decision he affirmed the validity of Presbyterian and Lutheran orders." The last statement especially is one which no true Episcopalian will ever forgive. But when Dr. Briggs adds to this a grave doubt as to apostolic succession, then, indeed, he has come to the parting of the ways.

If Dr. Briggs has been correctly reported the same penalty will be meted out to him that the Presbyterian general assembly inflicted. Where next will the doctor appear? If the charges against him are true he should send his P. P. C. to Bishop Potter without delay, for no man consistently or properly can remain in a church, especially as a teacher, when he does not believe its fundamental tenets. It is possible that he is gradually paving the way for membership in the Roman Catholic church. Logically he may belong there. But if he is admitted to that church he will no longer be a disturber of theology. That church does not tolerate disturbances. He might find rest in its ample bosom and he would have to keep quiet there.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY.

Synthesis is "the putting of two or more things together." Let us apply the synthetic method to the Iroquois fire and attempt to fix responsibility for it by proceeding from simple to complex things; from that which is known to that which is inferred; from the lowest to the highest; from the beginning to the end; from the humble to the powerful; from the man who took orders to the man who gave them.

Two men were near the fire when it started. One was the electrician, the other was the "fireman employed by the theater." The electrician was operating a powerful electric light producing 4,000 degrees of heat near a highly inflammable "border." The evidence differs as to the distance of the border from the light. The stage carpenter testified that it was "not nearer than fifteen inches." Others thought it was nearer. It was moving with the wind. Yet the electrician continued to operate the light in close proximity to the border as nonchalantly as if he were fishing for perch on the breakwater. He was more like a man smoking in a powder magazine.

THE TRIBUNE says the electrician was highly culpable and primarily responsible for the fire and its consequences.

The other man who was near the fire and had to do with the feeble and futile effort to stop it was the fireman "employed by the theater." One of the sections of the building ordinances made it the duty of the managers of the Iroquois theater "to employ one or more competent, experienced "firemen, approved by the fire marshal, to "be on duty at such theater during the "whole time that it is open to the public."

The firemen were further required by the ordinance "to report to and be subject to "the orders of the fire marshal, to be in uniform, and TO SEE THAT ALL FIRE "APPARATUS REQUIRED IS IN ITS "PROPER PLACE AND IN EFFICIENT AND READY WORKING ORDER." The apparatus required by the ordinance was amply sufficient. Merely to specify it here would be tiresome.

There was a fireman on duty at the Iroquois, a man of the name of Sallers, a retired member of the force. But there was no apparatus. The fireman saw there was no apparatus. Yet he did not report the fact to anybody. His orders from his employers were to "stop smoking," see that there were no explosives in the building, patrol down the basement and up the flies, and all over the stage, and take observation of the auditorium proper. He was a vagrant watchman. On one occasion he tended door for half an hour. The managers paid him and they made of him a general utility man. He may or may not have worn a uniform at times.

Sallers knew the water had not been turned on, and that standpipes and hose, if at hand, would be worthless. He had had fair warning. Capt. Jennings of the Dearborn street company, after going over the house and seeing the lack of fire fighting appliances, had said to him, "If this thing "starts going they will lynch you."

Nevertheless Sallers did not notify the fire marshal of the condition of things. He says he considered himself an employé of the theater company and not acting in a city capacity. The requirement that he should report to the fire marshal he construed as meaning not that he should go to him and tell him of the lack of all protection against fire in the theater but that he should merely "report" in a complimentary way to the marshal. "I thought," said Sallers, "that if I would report there he would instruct me what to do, or inquire if I had any appliances to put out fire." The marshal never gave any instructions and Sallers asked for none. He waited patiently for "something to start going," and confined his campaign against fire to stamping on cigar stubs whenever he found one, dead or alive.

THE TRIBUNE says that Fireman Sallers was guilty of gross carelessness and neglect of duty, and that he is in part responsible for the fire and the great loss of life attending it.

Next comes the fire marshal. It is provided in the ordinances that fire apparatus shall be kept on the stage of a theater, "all subject to the approval of the fire marshal"; that a fire alarm box shall be put in where "the fire marshal shall direct"; that border lights shall be "subject to the approval of the fire marshal and commissioner of buildings"; that standpipes and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire "shall be at all times made and kept in condition satisfactory to the fire marshal." That officer says he acted on the assumption that he was not called on to approve anything connected with a theater until he had been "officially notified." He never went or sent to a theater to find out why he had not been "notified." He gave Sallers no orders, and did not consider that man under his control, because he was paid by the theater management. The building ordinances say the fire marshal and building commissioner have power to close a building in which ordinances are violated. Musham argues that if he were to close a building he would "encroach on the powers" of the building commissioner. So he has closed none. He is a good man to fight fires, but too timid or slack to enforce ordinances meant to prevent fires.

THE TRIBUNE says that the fire marshal is much to blame, and is in part responsible for the Iroquois fire and the great loss of life attending it.

The ordinances under which the commissioner of buildings holds office and draws pay read that it shall be his duty "to enforce all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, or the safety of buildings." There is nothing narrow or indefinite about that. Plainly, it was his duty before the opening of the Iroquois theater to ascertain that all the requirements of the ordinances had been complied with. He admits that he did not personally satisfy himself on any of these points. Clearly it was his duty before allowing the Iroquois theater to open to find out whether the things which were to be done "subject to the approval of the fire marshal" had been done. The commissioner reluctantly admitted on the stand that "possibly" that was his duty. What he did was to take it for granted that the fire marshal had done all that was required of him. He made no inquiries and allowed the theater to be opened without any of the appliances for putting out fires being installed.

THE TRIBUNE says that Commissioner Williams was highly culpable and in part responsible for the fire and the loss of life attending it.

At another time in another place the authorities may go "higher up." It is impossible to stop with an electrician, a fireman, a fire marshal, and a commissioner of buildings. There are others. Yet if any one chooses to fix the immediate and primary responsibility, he will not be far wrong in putting it upon these four men. Grave responsibility must rest upon the owners and managers of the theater, and much will be charged upon the general laxness in the methods of the city administration. But if it is desired to "work from the ground up," the beginning must be made with the four persons who have been named. Then it will be easy and natural to go "higher up."

The North Carolina Convict Labor Law. The authorities of North Carolina appear to have solved the convict labor problem not only with profit but without abuse of the system or scandal in its operation. Instead of working all the convicts upon roads in chain gangs, three-fourths of them are utilized upon a large plantation owned by the state in raising cotton, corn, and peanuts, which are sold for cash, and wheat, hay, and fodder for the state farm use. In previous years it required a generous appropriation to operate the state prison, as it ran behind every year. Under the state farm system it has made over $100,000 profits in the last two years. Added to this, there is so little use for the penitentiary itself that it is proposed to convert it to other uses. The experiment shows that it is possible in at least one southern state to utilize convict labor without abuse or cruelty or interference with free labor. Nine-tenths of the convicts are negroes.

ADULTERATORS OR CONSPIRATORS.

Adulteration or conspiracy—let the diphtheria antitoxin manufacturers take their choice.

If they follow the advice of Mr. E. G. Swift, general manager of Parke, Davis & Co., they will choose adulteration. Read the announcement which Mr. Swift naïvely—or defiantly—issued day before yesterday:

"Very recently we and other producers "of biological products made up our minds "to withdraw from the market inferior low "grade antitoxin, heretofore known to a "few of our representatives as 'board of "health serum.' Owing to its large bulk "and low potency we have never sought to "accomplish much with this product. In "fact, many of our travelers knew nothing "about its existence."

Was the board of health apprised of the fact that the serum which it used was of "large bulk and of low potency, and that the persons who made it never sought to accomplish much with it"? Did the board of health know, when it tried to save the lives of poor children, that its life saving fluid was below standard?

The records of the board of health form a sufficient answer to these questions. They show that serum has always been quoted to the board of health in certain grades. They show that there was never any acknowledged deviation from the standards which these grades implied. They show that the advanced prices which have just been quoted to the board of health specify the same grades which had been specified in previous quotations. They show in short that, as far as the board of health can tell, the grades in which the serum is supplied are today exactly what they were before the advance.

The following table, drawn up from the board of health records, will give the reader the whole story:

	Before the advance.	After the advance.
Dose of 1,000 units	$ .57	$1.33
Dose of 2,000 units	1.14	2.33
Dose of 3,000 units	1.71	3.33

Now if the antitoxin manufacturers wish to say that they were in the habit of giving the board of health a surreptitiously diluted product, well and good. It is not the function of a newspaper to furnish scientific essays on the relative temperatures of fires and of frying pans. All that a newspaper can do is to call attention to a confession of adulteration and to suggest to the authorities that if the laws against adulteration are not of "large bulk and low potency" here is a case in which they should find instant and effective use.

But if the manufacturers wish to stay out of the fire of adulteration and to remain in the frying pan of conspiracy, let them fry to their hearts' content. The low prices which used to be quoted to the board of health varied according to the firm which issued them. The high prices now quoted display an absolutely uncompetitive uniformity. That this uniformity was not accidental and that it carried with it a consciousness of possible illegality may be surmised from the fact that in the case of one of the firms the announcement of the advance was signed not only by the firm's commercial agent but by its attorney. THE TRIBUNE hopes that this attorney may have a chance to earn a good large fee.

It ought to be a contest now between the law on adulteration and the law on conspiracy as to which of them shall reach the offending manufacturers first. It looks as if both laws could find place for their sharpest fangs. But no pain that can be inflicted upon the manufacturers will tithe the pain that their adulterations and conspiracies have tended to inflict upon bereaved mothers and fathers. It is not in revenge for those who have been bereaved but in justice for those who are yet unbereaved that the reason is to be found for the immediate intervention of the laws.

THE skeleton of a man eleven feet high is said to have been found in Nevada recently. He must have gone there at an early day and grown up considerably beyond the country.

THIRTY THOUSAND orders for automobiles have been placed with American manufacturers for this year. The horseless age may not be in sight, but the good roads age is.

BUT Russia isn't delaying any in the work of rushing men and munitions of war to the front.

WHAT they call the Iowa idea, howbeit, is substantially the same old idea.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright: 1904: By the Marquise de Fontenoy.

IT is to the deep rooted superstition with regard to the ominous character of the number thirteen on the part of the dowager countess of Rosslyn that her daughter Millicent, who has just arrived in this country from England is indebted for the strawberry leafed coronet which she now wears as duchess of Sutherland. Some twenty years have elapsed since the duke, who at that time still bore the title of the marquis of Stafford, attended a dinner party given by Lady Rosslyn in honor of her eldest daughter, Lady Warwick. At the last moment it was found that owing to the unavoidable absence of one of the guests there would only be thirteen at table. Horrified at the idea, the countess immediately summoned her daughter, Lady Millicent, who was barely 16 years of age, from the schoolroom in order to take the vacant place. Alone of all those present she was not "en grande toilette." No time had even been given her to brush her curly hair before she was hastened down from the schoolroom, where she was enjoying a romp with her little sisters. Yet such an attractive picture did she present that her neighbor at table, Lord Stafford, straightway fell in love with her and asked her hand in marriage a few weeks later. Her wedding took place on the afternoon of her seventeenth birthday, and she may be said to have gone direct from the schoolroom to the altar.

The circumstances of the marriage, as well as her charming personality, took London society, cynical and critical as it is, completely by storm, and without any apparent effort on her part she has succeeded in obtaining the good will of Mayfair as well as of Whitechapel. For she is popular in the latter quarter of London, for which she reserves her most beautiful dresses. "They like pretty things," she once remarked in speaking of her protégés in the east of London slums, "and think it natural you should wear them. The wag of the evening class at the Shaftesbury Ragged school may have a joke at the expense of your hat or at the sparkle of your rings. But don't think it necessary to leave them at home."

These ragged schools are situated at the farther end of High street, Whitechapel, one of the vilest thoroughfares in London, and yet at least one night a week and sometimes oftener the duchess when in town wends her way thither and may be found seated there in a hall furnished with grimy wooden benches, among a crowd of young girls who have spent the entire day cutting cardboard boxes, braiding, shirtmaking in sweat shops, or pasting pill boxes. Generally she has a basket of roses with her, which she distributes among the girls, and what woman is there who does not love a flower? The first hour generally passes in conversation, and the duchess receives confidences and imparts them, listens with kindly interest to everything that may be said to her, and comforts her pupils in all those troubles which throw so dark a shadow on the lives of the poor.

This is an age of sentimental Christianity. It is the fashion to be good and to discuss the elevation of the masses. But few women so courted and so universally popular as the duchess of Sutherland find time during the tear and rush of a crowded London season to devote sometimes two and even three nights a week to chatting with and teaching poor factory girls and ragged street urchins in the foulest slums of the east end. It is not so much bible reading that the duchess does when she goes down there, but story telling and conversation. She endeavors to talk to them of brighter scenes, which open a new vista before them and which bring a cheering smile to these toilers of the great metropolis, and each summer she sees that her protégés are sent into the country for a holiday.

How grateful they are to her may be gathered from the following characteristic little anecdote. It seems that one day when she happened to be crossing Piccadilly, near the Circus, she was followed by a well dressed, rakish looking individual, who not only spoke to her but even endeavored to force upon her attentions obviously obnoxious. The look of distress on her face caught the eye of a towsleheaded, ragged trousered, barefooted little crossing sweeper.

"'Scuse, me lady," exclaimed he, "but shall I punch 'is 'ead?

She turned, looked down at the little fellow with an angry eye, and, then, recognizing him, smiled. "Why, it's Jimmie." She had remembered his name after all—and from that moment the lad was hers, body and soul, her devoted champion. Without waiting for another word he dashed off and turning a species of violent cart wheels so adroitly calculated that he landed with two muddy bare feet, and with excessive violence, right in the middle of the white waistcoat of the individual who had been annoying the duchess. Had it not been for an iron railing the man would have fallen, partly from shock and partly from astonishment. Before he had time to recover from his surprise, the boy had slapped him with a muddy hand across the mouth, and with the other deposited a handful of the filthy compound down the back of his neck and on his coat collar. The next minute the crossing sweeper was seized from behind and found himself in the grasp of a policeman.

Hauled off to the nearest station, he was in the act of being charged by the constable with having committed an assault when the duchess entered, and, after speaking kindly to the boy, addressed the inspector on duty, mentioned her name, and briefly explained the affair. At her request the boy was immediately liberated, and departed with a gold sovereign in his hand, but not before he had volunteered the information to the inspector that "it's the loidy what nursed me when the cab run over me leg."

Nor is her benevolence confined to the metropolis. She originated the now popular "Sutherland sale" in London for the disposal of articles made by the poorer classes in the districts around the many country seats of her husband. The so-called sale is a kind of fancy fair held at Sutherland house, her London residence, and at her command the jeunesse dorée of the metropolis, with whom she is immensely popular, lay in every season a supply of homespun tweeds, woolen stockings, and other fabrics of the same kind of unprecedented magnitude.

This is far from being the first visit of the duchess to this country, with which she first became acquainted on her trip around the world, which she described in a singularly graphic and pleasing volume entitled, "How I Spent My Twentieth Year," published by Blackwood. She subsequently returned here, and as Lady Stafford spent one entire winter in the Rocky mountains, while her husband and a party of congenial friends were endeavoring to secure the skins of grizzly bears.

In many phases of character she resembled her half sister, Lady Warwick. Both are extremely talented, and both exceptionally attractive, with this difference, that the comeliness of the dichess is of a softer nature than that of Lady Warwick. The lines of the duchess' face are less regular and less classic than those of the countess, but it is perhaps just that which renders her so much more attractive to many people. As it is with the features so it is with the character of the sisters. That of the younger is more gentle, and, while equally unconventional and independent in her speech, her behavior, and her toilet, yet her marked individuality is of a less aggressive character than that of Lady Warwick. In conclusion it may be said that her husband is the greatest landed proprietor and the owner of the most superb residence in London.

Night Editor's Fault.

We demand justice for the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate! The Congressional Record prints in full the timely and up to date prayer of the house chaplain on the reassembling of congress after the Christmas recess, but omits Dr. Hale's masterly commentary on the world's affairs. Why this discrimination?—New York Mail and Express.

Her Understudy.

Society Reporter Boarder—"I asked Miss Packer, the heiress, about the report of her coming marriage to the duke of Sloppyweather, and she declined to be interviewed."

Comedian Boarder—"It's her money that talks."—Cleveland Leader.

Good Choice.

Mr. Wu Ting-fang is coming to the front in China. If the Chinese should make him president there would be a future for their country. We nominate him for the office.—Mobile Register.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

Diebler's Defense.

[Diebler, the headsman of Paris, says he will bring suit for libel against persons who have been attacking his profession as brutal.]

A headsman! Do you call it crime
To take but one life at a time?

Ho, ho, Messieurs! How droll, how droll!
I do not mold affairs of state
And policy; upon my soul
I foster no official hate
That drags the peasants from the fields,
The wond'ring workmen from their toil,
When war's grim vials are unsealed—
To make their lives part of the spoil.

I do not deal in faulty food
That leads to lingering disease.
Nay, I would have it understood
I work but for my legal fees.
I sell no milk that is "preserved,"
And takes its toll of little ones.
At thought of that I am unnerved—
Such work an honest headsman shuns.

I neither seek nor have control
Of all-important remedies
That would make shattered systems whole—
I earn my pay with none of these.
I do not make and break a law
So that it ends in broken hearts;
No statute in my eyes is straw
That I may bend with crafty arts.

'Tis droll, Messieurs; 'tis droll, I say!
I do my little tasks alone.
I take no children from their play
And work them into skin and bone;
I do not drive them day and night,
Half clothed, work-worn, and poorly fed,
Until they lose all laughter's light
And youth for them is more than dead.

A headsman? Do you call it crime
To take but one life at a time?

W. D. N.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Simple Test.

"But when can a man be called really famous?" asked the argumentative boarder.

"Your first name is Absalom, isn't it?" said the philosophical boarder.

"Yes."

"Well, when a letter addressed simply to 'Absalom Shackelford, United States,' reaches you all right you may consider that you have become famous."

Blundering Again.

"I tell you," observed Mr. Sbenson, "I think a great deal of my daughters. I have six, but I am not in a hurry to part with them, and if some young man should marry one of them and not treat her right I'd wring his neck."

"I believe you would," said Mr. Makinbrakes, cordially assenting to the proposition. "I'd hate to marry one of your daughters—that is, of course, if I were a young man—I mean, you know, that if I were a mean young man I'd be afraid to—or rather, I'd know, you know, that I—that there would be all kinds of trouble ahead, and it wouldn't be—er—safe, and all that kind of thing—and anyhow—looks as if the war between Russia and Japan might break out any minute, doesn't it?"

Friendship's Sincere Tribute.

Maud—"After all, the worst you can say about Lil Frankinstetter is that she tried to break off the match between Bev Wrigley and Marg Jessup by lying about Marg."

Mabel—"No, poor dear; that isn't the worst you can say about her, of course, but it's the worst you can prove on her."

Watery.

"What a queer looking fireplace!"

"Yes, it's an odd conceit of mine. There isn't another one like it in the country. Look at it closer. It's made of paper pulp."

"Paper pulp? I'd be afraid to use it. Won't it take fire and burn up?"

"Burn up? Old boy, that fireplace is made of certificates of steel stock!"

Same Old Excuse.

Irate Husband—"My wife says you pointed your camera at her when she was out walking the other day, sir, and took a snap shot of her!"

Amateur Photographer—"Why—er—yes, sir, I pointed the camera at her, but I—I didn't know it was loaded."

And No Two Alike.

Stranger—"About how many theatrical critics have you got in your town?"

Chicago Man—"Two millions, now."

C. W. T.

"SURELY HE HATH BORNE OUR GRIEFS."

[Chicago, Dec. 30, 1903.]

We might have spared Him this,
The worst of all the sorrows of the year,
The many children whom He held so dear,
The women and the men
Who shared His creed,
So wonderfully fashioned in the womb,
So wisely loved, and then
Through human thoughtlessness or greed
Condemned to this unutterable doom—
We might have spared Him this.

He has so much to bear:
In every pang of every stricken heart
Throughout His universe He claims a part,
And wanders up and down
By street and square,
And sees the travail of the souls of all
In every pitiless town
Or in the fields and makes it His;
He feels a wound when fluttering sparrows fall:
We might have spared Him this.

Think what it must have been
To love the children as He loves alone,
And this, through every day, to have foreknown,
And this, through every hour,
To have foreseen.
Is any other sorrow like to His,
Who, having boundless power,
Beheld our agony of need
And died again with all (O! hearts that bleed),
Yet could not spare us this?

—Hugh Macnaghten in London Spectator.

Will Build the Canal.

It has ceased to be an argument as to which is the better route—Panama or Nicaragua. It is a question now of Panama or no canal—and this is not a serious question. The Panama treaty will be ratified, and the vast majority of American citizens will ratify the ratification. The obstructionists do not represent American interests.—Nashville American.

Ready for Recognition.

San Domingo, with three governments at once, certainly has a valid claim for recognition. But as one of the governments holds all the ports with one exception there is an evident need for a reapportionment in the matter of ports.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Fight for Statehood.

An Arizona man committed suicide because his employer would not raise his salary from $9,000 to $12,000. Doubtless New Mexico will seize upon this as positive proof that it is worth more than $9,000 to live a year in Arizona.—Denver Republican.

Best Way Out.

When Bracer says: "I am so short—"
And starts his same old song,
Don't wait to hear how short he is,
But just reply: "So long!"
—Philadelphia Press.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1904.

DO YOU REMEMBER THAT—

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY:

The United States senate agreed to a joint resolution prohibiting the importation of slaves into Louisiana territory.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TODAY:

The independence of several of the South American nations was recognized by the pope, who appointed bishops there.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

William Walker, the famous filibuster, proclaimed the independence of Sonora, including Lower California.

FORTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

The National Association of Locomotive Engineers ordered a strike on the only railroad then connecting Chicago and Pittsburg, because its members had been refused $4 daily wages.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Morrison R. Waite, an attorney of Toledo, O., and a member of the Geneva arbitration commission, was nominated by President Grant for chief justice of the United States Supreme court.

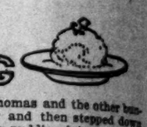
TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY:

Col. Coetlogan, commandant at Khartum, telegraphed to the khedive for assistance in evacuating that city, toward which El Mahdi's forces were advancing.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY:

The Pittsburg Window Glass Workers' union loaned $50,000 to its employers to enable them to survive the business depression.

HAUNTED BY A RICE PUDDING



IN the first place they were both elderly, sober minded, dignified people, so there was no possible reason why any one should be inspired to play ridiculous tricks on them when they finally decided—after twenty years of waiting—to get married and go east on a long wedding trip.

Thomas Carr was 53, a deacon in the First church at home, and a business man of standing and reputation, whose frosty side whiskers were more likely to inspire respect and awe than levity. Saran Anderson, his bride, owned to more than forty summers and possessed a quiet and serene disposition—which latter fact proved, after all, a great blessing.

Then they took care to see that no one was invited to the wedding who might have been moved to do anything foolish in the way of throwing old shoes or rice after the bridal party. And Thomas Carr, with a craft and guile which hurt his conscience, concealed the route they were to take and the hotel they were to stop at in Chicago—at least he thought he did.

No, indeed! There should be no foolishness

"LADY, LADY," A VOICE SOUNDED BEHIND HER.

about their wedding trip. They were too old to be stared and laughed at. On the train to Chicago they sat in the same seat, but Sarah looked out the window, while her newly made husband read the morning paper, with hardly a glance in her direction. As a matter of fact, he played the part of a disinterested escort too well to suit the bride, who, after all, was a woman.

On arriving in the city they took the common bus and were driven over to the Sherman house, where Thomas wrote "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carr, Earlville, Ill.," on the register, without betraying in any way that he was doing anything unusual.

"About $2, please," he said, when the clerk asked him what sort of a room he wanted.

"By the way, Mr. Carr, the clerk called after him as he turned to rejoin his wife, "there's a package came by express for you this morning."

"Send it up to the room," said Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Carr had agreed that they would spend a whole week in Chicago. Thomas had arranged to leave his business for a month or two, and there was no reason why they should hurry.

The boy brought in the package. Sarah looked at it and saw that it came from Earlville.

"I wonder what it can be?" she said. Thomas allowed that he had no idea. He tore off the outside wrapper and unpeeled, one after the other, half a dozen other layers of tissue paper. Finally there stood revealed on a large china plate a curious white something, rounding at the top and about the shape of a half watermelon.

"What in all fish hooks is that thing?" asked Thomas. Sarah poked it questioningly with one finger. Part of it broke off and crumbled away into little particles. A look of comprehension, half amused and half angry, came over Sarah's face.

"Why, Thomas, it's a rice pudding," she said.

"A what?"

"A rice pudding, I suppose," she went on with a laugh. "They thought rice in the form of a pudding would be more suitable to our age. But I thought you had concealed our stopping place?"

"What are we going to do with it?" asked Thomas, anxiously. "I can't ask anybody around the hotel to take it away without letting them into the fact that we've just been married."

"Well, Thomas," said his wife, "if we stay here the Earlville people'll be sending us all sorts of foolish things, like's not, now they know the address. I think we'd better keep right on east. We can take the pudding with us and leave it on the train when we get off. That'll be easy enough."

She did the pudding up carefully, plate and all, in the various papers which had originally swathed it, while her husband went down to pay his bill and arrange for taking the evening train for the east. When they got into the cab to drive to the station she carried it on her lap. On the way a bright idea seized her.

"Thomas," she said, "we'll leave this pudding right here in the cab. Perhaps the cabman will take it home to his family. I've no doubt it's a good pudding. Looks like one of Cousin Mary's baking to me."

When they got to the railroad station there were two solicitous porters waiting at the entrance to assist passengers. But Sarah managed to get Thomas and the other bundles out in safety and then stepped down herself, leaving the pudding lying safely on the seat of the cab. She caught Thomas going down the steps and whispered to him that she had got rid of the incubus.

"Lady, lady," a voice sounded behind her just then. "You've forgot something."

It was the other porter and in his hand he bore the devoted pudding. He came running down after her and handed over the package with a smile so compelling that Sarah felt forced to ask Thomas for a dime with which to reward him.

"Never mind," she said, "we'll get rid of it on the train all right." Her husband nodded his head.

"Let's drop it out the window," she suggested with a sudden burst of inspiration after they had found their seats in the sleeper. That seemed a good idea to Thomas, but, unfortunately, the train was one of the latest vestibuled arrangements, with not an unguarded opening from one end to the other. Thomas wrestled in vain with a window, and when the porter was appealed to for assistance he raised the window, indeed, but it was protected by a screen which prevented the egress of anything more substantial than a hair pin. Besides, it was cold outside and both Thomas and Sarah were presently shivering in the drafts of icy air which swept in on them. They were both relieved when a red faced man across the aisle leaned over and said in an injured tone: "Say, my baby isn't well, and I wish you'd put that window down."

The porter came and lowered the window with a look on his face that seemed to indicate that the two passengers in that seat were mentally unsound. In the morning, after the berths were made up, Sarah shoved the rice pudding out of sight under the back of one of the seats. Now, she was sure, they would get away from it in safety. They got off at the station, the negro porter assisting. Thomas felt so good at noticing the absence of the pudding that he gave the man 50 cents. They climbed into a cab and were half a block away when their ears were saluted with shrill cries from the rear. The cab came to a stop at the side of the street.

"Heah's a package you lef' under the seat, suh," said the negro porter sticking his head into the open door of the cab. "Ah run 'twill Ah'm out ov breef a-cause o' you, suh."

Thomas groaned, took the loathsome thing in his right hand and handed the porter a quarter with the other.

"I'll throw it out into the street," he declared, "plate and all."

"O, don't, Thomas," his wife pleaded. "If you do we'll be arrested for littering the streets, I'm sure."

"Do you expect me to carry a rice pudding about on my lap during the whole of our wedding trip, madam?" he demanded, with dignity.

"Just wait till we get to the hotel, dear," she said. "I'll get rid of it somehow."

For more than a week the unfortunate couple were haunted by that rice pudding. A dozen times they thought they had got rid of it, only to have some porter or other messenger come running after them, panting and out of breath, to restore the treasure and collect his fee for thoughtfulness. Once they tried to feed it to a dog, but the animal turned up his nose at rice and almost bit Thomas, who was trying to force it to eat. They left it in their room in a hotel, and the boy who carried down their bags brought that also, with the remark: "I found dis on de top shelf in de room, m'um. Once I found a man's laundry up dere an' he give me half a dollar."

Finally they and the pudding, by this time riding their necks like a Nemesis, came to a

"WHY, THOMAS, IT'S A RICE PUDDING."

little inn in the old Connecticut town where Thomas had been born and reared. One side of their room was occupied by an old-fashioned brick fireplace. The chimney was old and there were big cracks between the bricks.

"Now," said Sarah, "I am going to get rid of it."

She crumbled the pudding into tiny flakes of rice, her husband sitting by hopelessly. Then she put a chair into the fireplace opening and climbed up on it. A handful at a time she stuffed that pudding into the cracks between the bricks on the inside of the chimney.

"Perhaps," said Sarah, when she was through, "perhaps the chimney swallows will find it."

"Thank heaven," said her husband, fervently. "What should I have done without you?"

H. M. H.

PERSONAL.

Charles Chase, the translator of "Resurrection," will make a play of "Parsifal."

Congressman Warnock of Ohio is one of the largest owners of cattle in his state.

The Institute de France has just had the Château Langlais donated to it by M. Jacques Siegfriend.

The portrait of the dowager empress of China, being painted by Miss Kate Karl, an American artist, will be placed on exhibition at St. Louis by permission of her majesty.

The Hon. Charles H. Darling, assistant secretary of the navy, is president of the Zeta Psi College fraternity, having been elected at its recent convention.

Dr. E. A. Winshop, editor of the Journal of Education, has returned from a 9,000 mile trip, taken for the purpose of investigating the progress of the movement for the higher pay of schoolteachers.

THE ROUND TABLE

Pro Bono Publico is not so popular a correspondent now as Multum in Parvo.

Probation Officers for Adults.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the two years during which I have had the honor to act as police magistrate at the Thirty-fifth street station a possible reform in our methods of administering justice has frequently thrust itself before me.

One phase of the operation of the Juvenile court law of this state—that law which has the unswerving support of every thinking person of our community, that is applauded at home and imitated abroad—deserves particular notice and approval. This phase is the probation system. So perfect has been its operation, so adapted has it been to the ends that the framers of the law had in view, that more than one person particularly interested in the work of child saving has asked the question: "Why cannot this system be extended so as to be applicable to the cases of adults as well?"

Under the probation system of the Juvenile court law a delinquent minor under the age of 16 is sentenced by the court. Then this sentence is suspended during good behavior and the child is paroled to a probation officer, who becomes his legal guardian and is responsible for the good conduct of his charge. Sixteen years is the purely arbitrary age limit fixed by law for the operation of the probation system. Yet many a youth of 17 or 18, many a man of mature years, who stands without the pale of its operation, would be as greatly helped could such a law apply to these cases as are the children of tenderer years who are now its beneficiaries.

There are many offenders whose career of crime begins comparatively late in life who could be turned aside in time if the probation system could be applied in their case.

During the two years of my police magistracy I have made some experiments in this direction. With two officers to assist me, one a policeman, one a civilian—a woman—I have got so good a grip upon all those who toll not by day within my district that I think I can answer for the practical value of the probation system in the case of persons of mature years.

Why should not steps be taken looking to legislation that will make a probation system for adults a permanent part of the judicial system of the state of Illinois?

TIMOTHY D. HURLEY, police justice.

A probation system for adults is in successful operation in Boston and in New York. The great advantage of such a system is that a man of criminal tendencies can be kept under watch and ward without being kept under lock and key. It is not good for the human animal to be kept under lock and key. He deteriorates under such treatment. The prison should be our last resort. It should be used remorselessly when needed, but only when needed.

A Side Light on Side Entrances.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I want to ask you a question in regard to side entrances to saloons. Don't you think it would be better for women reformers to devote their time looking after the poor of the city. I think it is out of a woman's place interfering in that kind of affairs. Of course, they may be looking for notoriety, but a woman's place is home, looking after her household duties. I don't believe that these women have husbands. If they had they would be better off.

MRS. J. B. MORGAN.

When John Knox wrote his "First Blast Against the Monstrous Regiment of Women" he had just been exiled by Queen Mary. He thought that Mary ought to have spent her time knitting or praying. The English under Henry VI held much the same opinion about Joan of Arc. They thought it was a pity that she should forsake domestic life. When a cry is raised about "woman's sphere," look for a toe that has been stepped on.

A Positively Horrid Suggestion.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The accompanying clipping is from the London Daily Telegraph of Dec. 17, 1903. Why not treat Chicago thugs in a similar way, and protect citizens?

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Before the common sergeant (Mr. Bosanquet, K. C.)

THE "CAT" FOR VIOLENCE.

Robert Hodges, 24, laborer, pleaded not guilty to a robbery with violence on Mary Masters, and stealing from her a bag and the sum of £27 3s 6d.

Mr. Arthur Gill, prosecuting on behalf of the treasury, explained that Mrs. Masters was a widow, residing at 23 Bolingbroke road, West Kensington, and she acted as a rent collector. On Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, she was in Sidney street, and noticed the prisoner intently watching her. She heard what was apparently a signal, and was immediately seized by the throat from behind. Hodges dealt her a blow, which rendered her unconscious. Before that a bag containing £27 was snatched from her. A police constable stopped Hodges as he was running along Rutland street with the bag in his hand, and £2 of the stolen money was recovered.

Prisoner, who had been previously convicted, was found guilty.

The common sergeant observed that the prisoner had been guilty, in concert with some other persons, of a brutal and cowardly assault. He ordered him to receive twenty lashes with the "cat" and to go into penal servitude for five years.

The cat would not do men much more harm than is done to them by the cell.

Why So Poor Now?

Chicago, Jan. 14.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—The "ridiculous bid" of the Chicago City railway company of "5 per cent" seems more ridiculous in view of the fact that the West Division street railway sold twenty-five ride tickets some years ago, before Yerkes' ownership, for $1 each, and at the same time the road was having its most prosperous days. They afterwards sold eleven ride tickets for 50 cents, and the stock continued to advance in price, notwithstanding their discount on tickets, about 20 and 10 per cent.

In discussing this matter of compensation no one seems to call attention to the fact of the twenty-five ride ticket for $1, though, of course, there are tens of thousands of west siders who purchased and used them.

DAVID S. HAYES.

The street car companies do not honor the memory of their profits.

An Admirable Suburban Service.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to say that while your editorial regarding the outrageous defects of the Randolph street station was much to the point, the writer might well have omitted the statement contained therein, "that the road maintains an admirable suburban service." For such is decidedly not the case. Most trains during the busy hours of the day, between 8 and 10 in the morning and between 4 and 6 in the evening, are overcrowded, frequently in such a manner that ladies have to stand on the platforms and that the front doors of the cars cannot be closed. The cars are full of smoke, dust, and cinders from engines and roadbed, and the smoking cars filthy. Engines and cars used in the express trains, which, between Hyde Park and Twelfth street, often attain a speed of from forty to fifty miles an hour, are much too light, and the only feature redeeming to some extent the old fashioned and inadequate equipment is the great care used by the employés in operating the same. E. E. GOLTZ.

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Still no letter from P. S. G. explaining how the positioning of the stock of a railway results in greater regard for the comfort of the people.

Music at the Art Institute.

Yesterday was announced that the orchestral music in the galleries of the Art institute on Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock is free to all who obtain access to the museum. The concert at 4 o'clock in Fullerton hall is open only to members.

Pere Marquette.

Change of time. Trains leave Grand Central Station, Harrison street and Fifth avenue, for Grand Rapids, Muskegon, and northern Michigan at 8:30 a. m., 3:45 p. m., 10:45 p. m. For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor at 4:10 p. m. Café and parlor cars on day train. Sleeping car on night train.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Conducted by the School of Domestic Arts and Science of Chicago. . . .

Domestic science means the science of the home, and the home includes father, mother, and children. It means, then, all that is for the best welfare of these individually and collectively.

LESSON NO. 145.—Hospitals.

IT is not strange, when we stop to think, that the charities and institutions of Chicago are all struggling along, for in the memory of many people still living there have been two Chicagos—the first city, which was destroyed in 1871, and this great city, which has been built since then. We cannot expect to compete with other and richer cities, but what we do let us try to do well.

It is pitiable to find what ignorance there is among the mothers of the poorer class and few realize what splendid work in an educational way the hospitals and visiting nurses are doing in teaching these mothers to give their children proper food and care. Take a child of 2 years, for instance, coming into a children's hospital, with hair so matted that it cannot be combed out, its clothes not having been washed for weeks, its little body so weak from being fed on food which the stomach could not possibly digest that it cannot lift its head. The hair is cut, the old clothes taken off and clean ones put on, and after a few weeks of proper food and care the little cheeks begin to fill out and instead of a half starved little waif a pretty, clean child is taken away from the hospital. Not only this, but the mother is shown that milk, and good milk, is what the child needs, not coffee or beer; she is told how to prepare the food and care for her child. Poor thing! it is not that she is not trying to do her best, but she does not know what to do.

One little boy, on leaving our hospital, when taken home began to cry as his mother started to put him to bed. "Why, aren't you glad to get home, Charlie?" his mother asked, dismayed. The little fellow still continued to cry and it was not for some time that his mother discovered the reason. At the hospital he had been put to bed in clean sheets, and she was obliged to make up his bed with fresh sheets before he would stop crying and allow himself to be tucked in.

The work of the milk commission this last summer has been invaluable in providing milk for the poor, sick babies and children of this great city, but would it not be even better, if possible, instead of having one central laboratory, to have laboratories connected with the hospitals and dispensaries, where a nurse or nurses could be detailed to take charge of the milk and modify it; where the babies could be brought to be examined and, after the doctor's diagnosis, the formula for the milk could be made out and the nurse instructed to show the mother how to prepare the milk according to that formula and how to care for the bottles? Often the mothers are at work all day, in which case the milk could be prepared at the laboratory and either called for or sent out from there. A formula for a 2 year old child ought often to be given a child of 4, and vice versa, according to the digestive power of the particular child.

If the hospitals, the dispensaries, the visiting nurses, and the bureau of charities would all work together in trying to better the condition of the poor by teaching them what better conditions are I feel sure that an improvement could be made. It would not be for many months that any decided difference could be observed, but it would be bound to come.

To show an example of the gratitude of the poor I am going to quote from a letter written to the managers of our hospital:

"I take this opportunity of thanking you for the care and kind treatment given my daughter at your hospital for the last fifteen months. To say that I am grateful would be putting it mildly, as I can never forget what you have done for my child, as I hardly think she would have been alive now were it not for the care she received in your most noble institution. And I shall always be interested in its welfare."

This is only one of many letters that we receive, but it shows that the hospitals can relieve the strain of the homes of the poor and often save a life which might go out if left to the ignorance of those homes, however willing the parent or parents might be.

SARAH B. TYSON.

Household Hints.

BY ADA M. KRECKER

Saturday Morning—

Will be the heyday of the Household Hints potato. Whoever has an idea on preparing potatoes over and over again in delightful ways, pretty ways, delicious ways, novel ways, will be a welcome contributor to Household Hints. Only please, please be quick enough to have your ideas here by Thursday.

The Cook in January—

Numbers among her friends the delicious sweet potato, which is fashioned into many sorts of delightful dishes by southerners. Among them are:

SWEET POTATOES CARAMEL—Cut cold boiled sweet potatoes in thick slices, dust with salt, and fry a good brown in hot butter, sprinkling them, while frying, with powdered sugar. Serve piping hot.

SWEET POTATOES WITH CREAM—Wash, scrub, and boil four large sweet potatoes. When done scrape off the skin, cut into quarters or eighths, according to size, and put them in a saucepan with one heaping tablespoon of butter, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon sugar, one-half cup rich cream. Cover closely and stand at the side of the fire for fifteen minutes, shaking frequently.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING—This is to be used as a vegetable. Peel, wash, dry, and grate one large raw sweet potato, stir in one quart hot milk, put over the fire and boil five minutes, add one heaping tablespoon butter and set aside until partially cooled, then season with salt and pepper to taste, add four well beaten eggs, and bake in a moderate oven until the mixture is firm in the center, about twenty-five minutes.

SWEET POTATO PUDDING—This is a dessert. To one large sweet potato allow one-half pound sugar, one-half pound butter, one-half cup sweet cream, one-half teaspoon grated nutmeg, the grated rind of one lemon, and four eggs. Boil the potato, skin, and rub through a colander. While hot stir in the sugar and butter, then set aside to cool. Line deep pie plates with puff paste, pour in the mixture, to which has been added the beaten eggs and flavorings, and bake until set in the center. Spread over the top a thin layer of quince marmalade or thin slices of preserved citron, sprinkle thickly with granulated sugar, and serve.

BAKED SWEET POTATOES—Wash, scrub, and parboil the potatoes, scrape off the skin, and cut into half inch slices, arrange in layers in a greased baking dish, putting over each layer bits of butter, a pinch of salt, a little granulated sugar, and a few drops of water. For a good dishful about two-thirds cup sugar, two tablespoons butter, and two tablespoons water. Bake slowly until browned on top and candied all through. This will take about an hour.

Corner—

One of the most potent elements of our success is our expectations that we shall succeed. With hand and brain we may work for success, and well we might; but if we constantly fear failure and mentally prognosticate it, we create around ourselves an unfavorable atmosphere that will greatly help to fulfill our prophecy.

Great and determined faith in our success while we plan and work toward it is a powerful factor, as few conditions in life can long stand opposed. We daily learn more and more in reality and thought, learning that our thought about a matter influences it as surely as our action toward it.

Belief in the accomplishment in what we desire and an intelligent planning for it, while we wait a propitious moment to act, will often bring about the desired result without our coöperation, while impulsive work without that will as often fail.

Believe that there is a way out of your difficulties and that you will find it, even though you do not yet know where it lies, nor in what way help will come.

The Lucky Woman—

Who expects to indulge in the luxury of a winter jaunt is already on the alert for what is new and convenient in the way of traveling bags and accessories, which go far toward making the actual journey a pleasure or a bugbear.

Experience teaches us to carry as little hand baggage as possible.

An umbrella in a leather cover and a medium sized bag are all that are necessary for a two or three days' journey.

Shawl straps, pillows, lunch baskets, except for invalids or children, are simply burdens.

Fashion permits that the handbag be large enough to carry whatever is necessary—in fact, those of general dimensions are preferred for general use, and when made of the light leathers and of the thin shape now in favor are easy to handle, smart, and travel proof. Seal, alligator, and elephant skin are rich and popular.

Fitted bags are a great economy of space and the most convenient way of carrying toilet articles.

These articles are all fitted on a separate piece of leather, which is fastened into one side of the bag by buttons, so that the whole can easily be removed.

Heavy glass, with tops of good gilt or silver plate, is used for the bottles and flasks, and ebony or wood backs for the brushes or manicure set.

One of the most convenient styles has the fittings on the outside instead of the inside of the bag. They are protected by an extra piece, which fastens up neatly.

Breakfast Dainties—

PORK CUTLETS WITH MAITRE D'HOTEL BUTTER.—Grill some small and delicately cut pork cutlets, serve with a lump of maitre d'hotel butter on each, and with powdered mashed potatoes in the center.

OYSTERS AND BACON.—Cut some small squares of bread, toast them, and keep hot. Cut some lean bacon thin and fry crisply. Pat on the toast some anchovy paste and cayenne, then a piece of bacon, then a roasted oyster, a few grains of cayenne, then another square of bacon; serve hot.

CURRIED SAUSAGES.—Remove all skin from the sausages, cut in rounds about an inch thick, and fry till thoroughly cooked, serve with a carefully made curry sauce and a border of carefully cooked rice.

SHRIMP TOAST.—Mix in a saucepan the yolks of two eggs and one teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, soak in this a thick round of buttered toast. Peel some shrimps, heat, and place them on the toast, serve hot, sprinkled with coralline pepper.

ŒUFS ET TOMATIS A LA NAPLES.—Skin a large tomato and mince finely with two slices of Spanish onion. Add plenty of butter, salt, pepper to taste, stir it in a saucepan till the onion is well cooked, but not colored, then throw in four eggs beaten up, and keep on stirring the whole till the eggs are nearly set. Serve quickly on fried croutons.

ŒUFS FARCIS.—Shell some hard boiled eggs, and cut them in half lengthways; take out the yolks. Take an equal weight of butter as the yolks and pound them with a small piece of bread soaked in milk in a mortar. Season with some cayenne, a teaspoonful each of finely chopped parsley and shalot, a little salt, and three raw yolks of eggs. Pound well, pass through a sieve, and fill the empty whites of egg with this mixture; pour a little cream sauce over, sprinkle with breadcrumbs, and lightly brown on the top. This dish can be served hot or cold.

Mickles That Make Muckles—

The Etiquette of Hansom Cabs.—The lady gets in first and sits on the side nearest to the pavement.

When Mending Gloves.—When mending gloves use cotton rather than silk, as it will not cut the kid.

To Protect Your Shoes.—If your shoes get wet wipe off all dirt with a damp cloth, then rub them with sweet oil or cream.

A Cooking Hint.—When making custards or blanc manges allow them to cool a little before adding flavoring. You will not need so much.

Broken Engagements.—When an engagement is broken off the ring, as well as all other presents, is returned. Letters should be destroyed.

How to Keep Your Silver Bright.—If you put a little whiting every day in the water in which you rinse your silver you will not need to clean it so often.

A Recipe for Blacking.—Make your own blacking for boots by mixing four ounces of ivory black, three ounces of coarse sugar, one tablespoonful of sweet oil, and one pint of beer.

How to Make Sponge Pudding.—Soak three sponge cakes in milk, add a little sugar, the juice and rind of a lemon, three eggs well beaten, and one pint of milk. Bake in a buttered pie dish in a slow oven till set.

Never Ridicule Children.—Never tantalize or ridicule your children; never scold or punish them for an accident; never laugh at their mistakes or misfortunes; never destroy a cherished pet. Such treatment exasperates and alienates, and tends to make them secretive and untruthful.

Office Calendars.

A very serviceable calendar has been issued by the Chicago and Northwestern railway for the year 1904. Send 4 cents in postage to W. B. Kniskern, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, or apply ticket offices, 212 Clark street, or Wells street station.

HAPPINESS AT CUT RATE.

WOMEN DEBATE CONTENTMENT AT 50 CENTS A DAY.

Mrs. Coonley Ward Says She Could Live on That Sum in the Tropics, While Mrs. Corinne Brown Says There Would Be "Something Doing" if She Had to Make the Attempt—Lively Argument at the Englewood Club Meeting.

"Can a woman be happy on 50 cents a day?"

This question stalked into the reciprocity meeting of the Englewood Woman's club yesterday and put harmony to flight.

The club was discussing "The Working Woman: How Can We Help Her?" at the time. Mrs. Coonley Ward made a plea for the simpler life and Mrs. Corinne Brown, in answering her, brought up the 50 cents a day topic.

"If the leisure classes would share the burden of work and live more simply," declared Mrs. Ward, "the conditions of the working people would be greatly bettered. The extravagance in overdress by the leisure class is what causes a great deal of the misery in the working class. The poorer try to imitate those who dress extravagantly, and this effort to imitate eats away their wages. If women would not be so prodigal in dress the working women would be better off."

Mrs. Brown and Dr. De Bey took issue with Mrs. Ward and wanted to know if she could live on 50 cents a day and be happy.

"I could live on 50 cents a day and possibly be happy in the tropics," declared Mrs. Ward, where the demands of fashion are not so great."

Fifty Cents a Day? Never.

"I could not live on 50 cents a day and would not," declared Mrs. Brown. "If anybody told me I'd have to there'd be 'something doing.'" Mrs. Brown said the working woman could best be helped by being given better wages, taught independence, and the value of organization. She said it was the duty of all women to stick by the working woman in her fight for higher wages.

"Higher wages is the chief ingredient of happiness. Money is the surest path to happiness," said she.

"A woman can be happy on 50 cents a day if she has contentment of mind and sweetness of spirit," declared Mrs. Le Grand Lockwood. "Education should simplify and sweeten our lives. It should give us enjoyment of what we have, no matter how little it is, and not make us miserable."

Mrs. Lockwood urged that the best way to help the working woman was to teach her contentment, to be happy with her lot.

Mrs. Charles M. Henrotin declared that the best way to help her is to give her greater opportunities.

Urges Intellectual Hospitality.

"First," said Mrs. Henrotin, "both the working woman and the woman of leisure should, above all else, keep in touch with their generation and its activities—they should develop intellectual hospitality.

"Secondly, give to the working woman opportunities and she will take care of herself. It is within the province of the women's clubs to see that greater opportunities are given to working women. To the women of leisure I would say, develop your understanding of the daily lives of those around you, those who are the great mass of humanity. Listen to the heartbeats of the working women and be in sympathy with her efforts."

Mrs. Henrotin read statistics to show that working women receive far less wages for the same amount of work than men.

The color question was discussed at the meeting of the League of Religious Fellowship yesterday morning.

"Slavery still exists in the south," declared former Judge A. N. Waterman, "the old slave laws seem to be still in operation."

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

Mrs. Charles Austin Kniskern, 49 Forty-sixth street, will hold a reception this afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock. The affair is given in honor of her sister, Miss Margaret Pollock, who has come recently to live at Mrs. Kniskern's home. Assisting the hostess will be Mrs. William A. Thrall, Mrs. Evan A. Evan, Mrs. Martin B. Pool, Mrs. Warren B. Kniskern, Mrs. John K. Montgomery, Mrs. Daniel G. Hatch, Mrs. Clyde Peck, Mrs. William D. Murphy Jr., Mrs. Albert W. Sullivan, Mrs. Charles M. Wilkes, Mrs. Thomas L. Parker, Miss Julia Kniskern, Miss Alice Delafield, and Miss Florence Garrison, the last of Milwaukee. Several hundred cards have been issued. The house will be prettily decorated with palms and flowers and in the dining room the color scheme will be red.

Mrs. Russell Tyson, 205 Goethe street, was assisted at her at home yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Slason Thompson, Mrs. George A. Carpenter, Mrs. Horace H. Martin, Mrs. Sidney R. Taber, Mrs. Charles D. Norton, and Miss Clara McCormick. The hours were from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Miss Edith Hoyt, 2003 Prairie avenue, will give a sleighing party Thursday evening.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Will Hartwell Lyford, Mr. James Calhoun, and Miss Calhoun for a large reception to be held in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Winchall Thursday evening, Jan. 28, from 8 until 11 o'clock, at 4847 Kimbark avenue.

Mrs. William S. Crosby will leave shortly for California, where she will deliver several courses of Wagner recitals. During the month of February she will be heard at the home of Mrs. George M. Pullman, who left yesterday for Pasadena, and later Mrs. Gertrude Potter Daniels will open her home in the same city that Mrs. Crosby may give a series of recitals.

Mrs. Andrew Leicht and her daughter, Mrs. William G. Anderson, will hold a reception on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at Mrs. Leicht's home, 5 Lake View avenue. The hours will be from 4 until 6 o'clock.

Miss Neise, 33 Pine Grove avenue, will entertain at luncheon and cards on Saturday.

The dramatic entertainment to have been given this evening at the Colonial club by the dramatic corps of the Woodlawn Park club has been indefinitely postponed on account of the stage restrictions made by the city authorities.

The Sheridan club will give a musical Friday evening, after which there will be informal dancing.

The marriage of Miss Marie Lagorio, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. Lagorio, to Dr. Giovanni B. Bruno was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Assumption. The ceremony was read at 5 o'clock by the Rev. P. Giangrande. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, 228 Dearborn avenue, to which 200 guests were bidden. The bride was attended by Miss Lydia Rocca, while serving the groom was Mr. Francis A. Lagorio. Dr. and Mrs. Bruno left for a southern wedding journey. On their return they will reside at 228 Dearborn avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Slosson, daughter of Mr. Frank Slosson of Kenosha, to Mr. Robert Gordon Gould of Chicago.

The wedding of Miss Louise Mandel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Mandel, 3400 Michigan avenue, to Mr. Joseph M. Wineman will take place on Jan. 25.

The wedding of Miss Lucy Barron, 6445 Monroe avenue, to Mr. Joseph Jennings Rockwell will be celebrated at Holy Cross church tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Rev. D. D. Hishen will officiate. Miss Mabel Dunne will be the maid of honor and Mr. George Roche the best man.

Mr. Henry Lederer, 541 Francisco avenue, announces the marriage of his sister, Miss Henriette Lederer, to Mr. Moritz Stein of New York.

FINDS MARRIAGE TOO COSTLY.

L. C. Freeman, Since Taking Helpmeet, Doesn't Want to Be a School Janitor.

Because he is married L. C. Freeman, 31 Gault court, cannot accept a position as school janitor. He was on the eligible list and when offered work wrote:

I have got married since I filed my application for the position, and I have more expenses than before. I appreciate the position greatly, but the salary will not support me and my family.

Freeman would have received $25 to $40 a month

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS OF THE DAY

IN all the wealth of literature having for its chief figure our first president there is a scanty store of facts about his mother. Those who have sought to learn of her have been forced to satisfy themselves with meager and often distorted accounts of her life, in which her virtues are obscured and her fancied faults are absurdly magnified. Though we may have regarded her as an uncultured, ill-tempered woman, whose sharp tongue was a menace to budding patriotism, we cannot forget Washington's filial declaration: "All that I am I owe to my mother."

In a laudable attempt to clear away the dark shadow that has hung over this worthy woman, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor has made a book which is readable, entertaining, and amply informative. "THE MOTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HER TIMES" (the Macmillan company) is the result of long and assiduous study, and does much to dispel the calumnies upon Madam Washington. True, she appears to have been a stern, serious person, austerely self-opinionated, with divers eccentricities which, although not censurable, are undeniably such as to invite ready antagonism and incite unfavorable gossip from her neighbors. But she was a good woman—one who ruled her lares and penates with the scepter of a tyrant—a model housewife and mother.

Mrs. Pryor traces with much care the progenitors of the Ball family, of which Mary was a member, and she treads widely in the intricacies of Virginia genealogies, discoursing pleasantly upon the quaint marriage customs of the day. There is a good deal about the youthful affairs of the dignified George, who seems to have been a lively lad among the women. "Washington had always, his rebuffs to the contrary nevertheless, flattered himself that he could 'get along' with the women. There never was a moment when some 'fair mayde' was not well to the fore, and it is known that he offered his heart to three—Mary Cary, Lucy Grymes, and Mary Philipse." And there is a rich fund of sparkling gossip of the life of colonial days, when the lavish hospitalities of Virginia made it necessary for a special definition of drunkenness to be included in a book of social rules. It is a delightful book to read, and has a certain value in its correct estimate of the woman whom it defends. The text is supplemented by many portraits and prints, some of of which are reproduced in tint.

Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, secretary of the United States legation to Brazil, has completed the first volume of "THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), including the history of Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil. The work has been thoroughly done, and the intricate history of those four republics is made as simple as possible. The book is written in a plain, straightforward style, to which the events themselves add dignity. The author is an enthusiast, as is shown by his prediction that within two centuries Brazil "is destined to support the largest population of any of the great political divisions of the globe."

There was produced at the Dearborn theater last winter an interesting little drama, written in blank verse and entitled, "A DREAM OF LIBERTY." Its author was Henry Roeder, who has approached the drama in a spirit rare in these days. He has told in this brief metrical play the story of Leonardo, an inventor, who dreams of liberating the world from superstition and tyranny by the printing press and the dissemination of ideas. He has a young and adored wife, and a trusted apprentice. These two, young and restless, and unrestrained by the lofty dreams of Leonardo, love. Leonardo learns of this at the same hour that the inquisitors of the church discover his secret labors in behalf of letters. The wife and her lover refuse to leave him in the hour of his apprehension, and all submit to the arrest which precedes their torture and execution. The concept of the play is serious, the character delineation is fairly good, but the lines are stilted and do not do justice to the ideas they contain. The book of the play has been printed for limited circulation by the F. T. Peterson company of Chicago. There is a colored frontispiece, and the title page is rubricated.

"SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON," by Augustus C. Buell, is one of Appleton's series of historic lives. It is not as interesting a book as might have been made out of the picturesque material. There are a few slight inaccuracies. The author habitually calls his hero Sir William, although the title belongs only to the last years of his life. Dieskau, the French commander, was not mortally wounded in 1755, but survived that date some twelve years, dying in 1767, in France. It is common blunder to represent him as being killed in battle with Gen. Johnson's forces, but, as a matter of fact, he lived to receive high honors and rewards for his services.

"IN AFRICAN FOREST AND JUNGLE," by Paul du Chaillu (Scribner's) has a melancholy interest in being the last book to come from the pen of one who delighted boy readers for more than thirty years. The volume has all the attraction of the earlier writings of Du Chaillu. His was a strange fortune. His stories were so simply told, so full of adventure and excitement, that he was supposed to be writing fiction even when telling actual experiences. His accounts of the gorilla and of the pygmy races of Africa were credited to his inventive powers till later explorers corroborated his statements. By the charm of his style therefore he destroyed the effect of his revelations and, like Bismarck, was able to deceive every one by telling the truth. His books were given over to the boys. But the boys made no objections, and Paul, as he usually spoke of himself, liked the boys for friends.

"THE SONGS OF THE TREES," with pictures, rhymes, and tree biographies," by Mary T. Robinson, and set to music by Josephine Robinson, is one of the Christmas books for children which the Bobbs-Merrill company has sent out. The book is printed and pictured in red, green, and black, the heads and figures being piquant silhouettes. The verses and music are agreeable, though not sufficiently emphasized to make a strong appeal to the dramatic imagination of little children. The book has a charming cover, being an imitation of birch bark, with a picture on it quite alluring to the childish eye.

"WINTER" is the title given to a series of winter photographs, which are by Rudolf Eickemeyer Jr. They are beautiful, and we are glad to see some one depict by any means the charm of winter landscapes. The effect of frost and snow on foliage, underbrush, and weeds, and upon half frozen brooks and rivers, is well brought out. Accompanying each picture is a poetical selection from some more or less well known writer. Sadakichi Hartmann furnishes an introduction. Harper & Bros. publish the book for R. H. Russell. It makes a handsome gift book.

"THE WEB," by Frederick Trevor Hill, is the spirited and exciting romance growing out of a lawsuit tried in New York City between two warring factions of a corporation. Mixed up with it is the divorce suit of a beautiful woman, who divides the honors and interest of the story with the heroine. It is a study in commercial and professional ethics, and right comes out on top. (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

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ONLY STYLE CAN AND YOUR GROCER SELLS IT

PURITY & FLAVOR UNEXCELLED.

MARRY AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Romance Behind Wedding of Mrs. Graham and New York Man at the Sherman House.

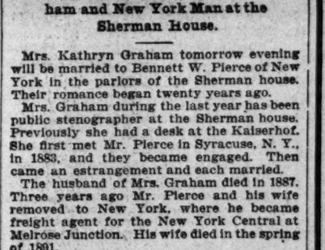
Mrs. Kathryn Graham tomorrow evening will be married to Bennett W. Pierce of New York in the parlors of the Sherman house. Their romance began twenty years ago.

Mrs. Graham during the last year has been public stenographer at the Sherman house. Previously she had a desk at the Kaiserhof. She first met Mr. Pierce in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1883, and they became engaged. Then came an estrangement and each married.

The husband of Mrs. Graham died in 1887. Three years ago Mr. Pierce and his wife removed to New York, where he became freight agent for the New York Central at Melrose Junction. His wife died in the spring of 1891.

It was a year later before Mr. Pierce heard any tidings of Mrs. Graham. He knew she had gone to Chicago, but did not have her address. Through mutual friends he learned of her whereabouts, and last August he came here and found her at the Sherman house. Explanations were made and a renewal of the old engagement followed.

Dr. T. A. Snively, pastor of St. Chrysostom's church, Dearborn avenue, will perform the ceremony. The guests include many of Mrs. Graham's friends in Chicago, besides the manager and clerks of the hotel. The couple will reside in New York City.



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Gold Fillings at Half Usual Rates. Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty. German Spoken. Open Until 10 p. m.

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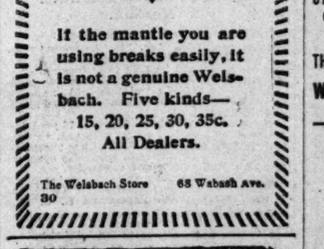

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RACING IS KEEN AT NEW ORLEANS.

Program Has More Class Than Usual Monday Card and Events Are Exciting.

HANDICAP A CLOSE RACE.

Footlight's Favorite Captures the Feature from Foresight by Half a Length.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At the fair grounds today there was an air of life that brought to the races an interest much greater than anything previously in evidence.

To begin with, the program had in it a sprinkling of class above the ordinary for Monday, and the keen contention that was promised from such well balanced fields was forthcoming. In the running out of these races there came the excitement that was well worthy the attendance of record breaking weeks. Then, to add to the general tone of speculation, there were present for the first time this season such well known players as "Pittsburg Phil" and David Gideon, who arrived from New York this morning.

Mr. Gideon is here for his annual visit, and will remain for the remainder of the meeting. "Pittsburg Phil" comes to take advantage of the climate and, incidentally, to keep in touch with the racing game. Both men have been playing the local races in New York poolrooms, and it was said that it was because of the expected trouble between the poolroom keepers and the authorities in New York that the great plunger decided to come south. The weight of the commissions of these two and other big operators was felt in the ring today, and should they continue at the same rate in betting it is likely there will be more books on at the next draw.

Class in the Handicap.

The feature of the card offered was the seven furlong handicap for 3 year olds, in which there were eight starters, among them several that are prominently mentioned as likely material for the Crescent City Derby. Bishop" Poole's Foresight seemed to figure the best for the handicappers, and was honored with favoritism until the heavy play on James Arthur's Ralph Young came into the ring and backed that colt from 1 to the favorite's price of 8 to 5. In p[illegible] these two the players lost sight of Foot[illegible]'s Favorite, which was carrying 110 pounds, and Higgins.

It was Footlight's Favorite which had the greatest speed flight, and she was the peacemaker for the party. Ralph Young showed prominently behind her for a short while, but Foresight soon put in his appearance and took up the running with Footlight's Favorite. This pair had it between them to the finish, and when it came to a question of superiority, Footlight's Favorite proved to be the better. She raced Foresight into submission in a rattling finish and won by half a length. Ralph Young closed with a strong bid and finished a head behind the other two.

Floral King Wins Race.

"Frisco" Gardner's Derby candidate, Floral King, made his initial start in the six furlongs dash at the beginning of the card and gave evidence of his class by running away from his field that included such good horses of his age as Mad Mullah, Dusky, and J. P. Mayberry. Floral King carried the top weight of 110 pounds and carried it so fast that the others were raced to nothing in chasing him, and he came away an easy winner three lengths in front of Mad Mullah, with Dusky a length farther back.

William Phillips, trainer for Fred Cook, arrived today, accompanied by Jockey D. Nicol. The jockey will ride here during the rest of the meeting. Phillips will make his engagements.

New Orleans Summaries Jan. 18.

Weather clear; track.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
17-5	Fl'al King, 110 [W. Rob'ins]	2	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª
9-5	Mad Mullah, 107 [Helgesen]	8	3ª	3ª	2ª	2ª	2ª
4	Dusky, 106 [Gannon]	4	8ª	2ª	3ª	3ª	3ª

Time, 1:13 4-5. J. F. Mayberry, 110 pounds [H. Phillips]; Arthur, 100 [Pieratt]; Tom Kiley, 107 [Minder]; Hiawatha, 100 [Jenkins]; Regina, 107 [Sinclair], finished as named. Winner, H. Gardner's br. c., by Gigantsum—Rosa Regina. Start good. Won easily. Floral King got away well in motion, set a terrific pace, and held the others safe all the way.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, purse $400, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
9-1	Prorenade, 115 [Phillips]	1	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª
2-1	Peeper, 107 [Gannon]	4	3ª	3ª	2ª	2ª	2ª
5-1	Ru'l Garth, 110 [H. Phillips]	7	5ª	4ª	4ª	3ª	3ª

Time, 1:20. Also ran: 100 pounds [Helgesen] Carpher, 107 [Burt]; Licorice, 112 [Hodgson]; Claristina, 105 [A'buchon]; Semper Vivax, 112 [H. Cochran]; Star of the Sea, 112 [W. Fischer]; Stradder, 110 [Helgesen], finished as named. Winner, J. Grimm & Co.'s b. c., by Kingston—Sylvia Belle. Start fair. Won easily. Carpher showed speed. Velox was as good as left.

Third race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Louisville, 98 [W. Henn'sy]	7	4ª	4ª	4ª	1ª	1ª
9-1	Meister, 108 [Mulholland]	9	1ª	1ª	3ª	2ª	2ª
4-1	Romanelli, 98 [Higgins]	1	2ª	2ª	1ª	3ª	3ª

Time, 1:41 4-5. Uranium, 103 pounds [H. Phillips]; Leviathan, 100 [W. Fischer]; Bengal, 105 [Romanelli]; Wahsatch, 107 [Higgins]; Frank M., 100 [Colvin]; Nellie Forest, 103 [Clawson]; Eyesho, 102 [Goullet]; Gov. Boyd, 107 [Gannon]; James Rice, 107 [Vergick], finished as named. Winner, C. E. Mahone & Co.'s ch. m., by Lentaka—Virulent. Start good. Won driving. Meistersinger was bumped into and interfered with.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $500, 3 year olds, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
10-1	F. Favorite, 110 [Higgins]	1	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª
2-1	Foresight, 110 [Gannon]	4	8½	2ª	2ª	2ª	2ª
8-5	Young, 96 [J. M'Intyre]	2	2½	3ª	3ª	3ª	3ª

Time, 1:27 1-5. Katie Powers, 107 pounds [H. Phillips]; Inquisitive Girl, 113 [W. Robbins]; Short Cake, 90 [R. Callahan]; Second Sight, 98 [W. Fischer]; Silvermeade, 103 [Stille], finished as named. Winner, T. A. Gray & Co.'s b. f., by Lamplighter—Performance. Start good. Won driving.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $500:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
40-1	Barkelm'e, 102 [W. Fisher]	1	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª
20-1	F. Admission, 105 [Helgesen]	3	7ª	4½	3ª	2ª	2ª
6-1	F. Bard, 107 [H. Cochran]	6	2ª	2ª	2½	3ª	3½

Time, 1:49. Eliza Dillon, 103 pounds [Livingston]; Atheola, 108 [H. Phillips]; Erbe, 107 [W. Hennessy]; Bluemint, 103 [W. Robbins]; Decoration, 104 [Minder]; Satire, 115 [H. Callahan]; Whitmore, 101 [Sinclair]; Lampoon, 107 [Higgins], finished as named. Winner, W. S. Price's ch. c., by Handspring—Listen. Start good. Won driving.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, purse $500:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.
11-10	B. McCarthy, 106 [Min'r]	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª	1ª
5-2	Cochran, 102 [Higgins]	5	5½	6ª	5½	2ª	2ª
6-1	Sarilla, 105 [B. Davis]	3	6ª	5ª	4ª	3ª	3ª

Time, 1:46 3-5. Feronia, 100 pounds [H. Gilmore]; Neither One, 105 [H. Callahan]; Havel, 106 [H. Phillips]; Queen of Dixiana, 105 [McCafferty]; El Mido, 112 [Mulholland]; Denny Duffy, 110 [Burt], finished as named. Winner, T. Kiley & Co.'s b. m., by Chorister—Citronella. Start good. Won easily.

New Orleans Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile—Moderator, 117 pounds; Carl Kahler, 114; Tally H., 114; Miss Aubrey, 112; Boundling, 112; Safeguard, 109; Presentation, 107; Lolly Daly, 107; Ostrich, 107; Duncan, 104; Easter Walters, 102.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Little Jack Horner, 94 pounds; Circus Girl, 129; Nabocklish, 129; Allyar, 129; Burning Glass, 128; Uranium, 126; Ponca, 123; Katie Gibbons, 119; Preakness, 111; Equity, 106; Allegretto, 103; Hexam, 103.

Third race, ¾ mile—New York, 115 pounds; Nowets, 106; Sweet Nell, 106; Stunts, 104; Fort Plain, 97; J. P. Mayberry, 97; Bountiful, 94; Lady Lavish, 92; Komombo, 92; Overhand, 89.

Fourth race, 1 mile, handicap—Tribes Hill, 110 pounds; De Reszke, 103; Lev Dorsey, 102; Jena, 100; Our Nugget, 90.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Boaster, 108 pounds; Badger, 104; Malay, 103; Commens, 103; Compass, 100; Trio, 98; Diaronpe, 98; Vesuvia, 96; Kittie Clyde, 91; Hegira, 91; Ida Penzance, 91; Lola Lee, 91.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Hymettus, 102 pounds; Mauser, 99; Tioga, 97; Dr. Stuckey, 96; Glendon, 93; Lady Matchless, 94; Kiwasa, 94; Lacache, 92; Lou'g, 91; Lady Mistake, 90; Will Shelly, 90; Ithan, 85.

Notes of the Oakland Track.

Frank Doss boosted Ananias from $600 to $1,500.

Henshall has purchased from George Strobel the contract on Jockey Kuhn for the sum of $1,000.

Bookmaker Applegate has returned from Los Angeles and will book here the balance of the season.

The first foal of the year is reported from the Spreckels ranch. The newcomer is a brother to Gaviota.

Race Results at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 18.—The riding of E. Walsh, who piloted three winners in three close finishes, was the feature of today's racing at Ascot park. One favorite, four second choices, and one third choice won. The hardest knock the tafent got was in the fifth race, which the Goldfinder won from Rag Tag, the odds on favorite. Summaries:

Weather clear; track good.

First race, ⅝ mile—Nona B., 115 pounds [J. Boland], 3 to 1, won; Agnes Mack, 106 [J. Booker], 5 to 2, second; Nellie May, 110 [Lewis], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾. Marie, Educate, Del Vista, Violets, Estada, Seaforth, and Nell Holton ran.

Second race, Clawson course—Huapala, 97 pounds [E. Walsh], 7 to 2, won; Quest, 90 [J. Booker], 11 to 5, second; Fox Lake, 105 [Lewis], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:13. Eva D., Nora, Ocyrohe, Hallie Beach, Columbia Girl, Lady Usk, Jerry Flanigan, and Strife ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Lunar, 93 pounds [E. Walsh], even, won; Jingler, 105 [Fletcher], 8 to 1, second; Schwarzwald, 100 [J. Booker], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:48. Flourish, Ulm, Profitable, Gold Ons, and Fling ran.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile—Beautiful and Best, 116 pounds [Redfern], 5 to 2, won; Stem Winder, 116 [J. Boland], 4 to 5, second; Fustian, 113 [Fletcher], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Scepter, Cardwellton, Almoner, and Maresa ran.

Fifth race, 1 mile—The Gold Finder, 101 pounds [E. Walsh], 5 to 1, won; Rag Tag, 104 [J. Booker], even, second; Fortunatus, 102 [Redfern], 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:42¾. Dr. Shorts and Labor ran.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile—Evander, 107 pounds [Buxton], 3 to 1, won; Anfrad, 88 [Lewis], 6 to 1, second; Taxman, 115 [Robertson], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Dolly Welthoff, Sallie Goodwin, Patty B., and Toto Gratiot ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, Clawson course, selling—Winnifreda, 90 pounds; Effervescence, Rosserie, 93; Phyz, 100; J. V. Kirby, Rio Chico, Legal Maxim, Landseer, Brown Prince, 105; Tioleta, 108; Troy, Andrattus, Jack Richelieu Jr., 110; Valmar, 113.

Second race, ⅝ mile, maiden 2 year olds—Ella Owen, 100 pounds; C. P. Waterhouse, 108; Filona, 106; De Grammont, 109; Minnie Wells, Jerome, 110; Harry Stephens, Tim Hurst, 113.

Third race, Clawson course, selling—Lady Fonse, 90 pounds; Iras, 100; Urbano, 102; Nanon, Laurentes, 103; Atheirose, Geisha Girl, Miss Fleckne, 105; Double O, Celebration, 107; Minnie Arnett, Madam Bishop, 108.

Fourth race, 13-16 mile, selling—Mexicana, 95 pounds; Thishe, 100; Montana Peeress, Paul Whaley, 102; Dupont, 108; Blissful, 100.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Louise Mcining, Susie Christian, Lady Belair, 94 pounds; Picture, 100; El Corteza, 107; Sala, Foncasta, 112.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Merwan, Chief Aloha, 93 pounds; Dotteril, 96; Buccleuth, Invictus, 97; Dug Martin, 98; Rio Shannon, 100; Pilot, 102; Greenock, 105.

TWO FAVORITES HOME IN FRONT

Muddy Track at Oakland Makes Picking Winners Hard—Coup with Creedmore Fails.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The muddy track made the picking of winners quite a hazardous proposition at Oakland this afternoon. Two favorites landed, but one was at a prohibitive price. A coup was attempted with Creedmore in the third race. He was 100 to 1 at one time, but was backed down to 15 to 1. He led into the stretch by a couple of lengths, but was easily passed by Ananias in the last furlong.

The start in the first race was weird and nothing had a chance but placed horses and Instrument. The Cure was favorite, but Jockey Kunz gave up the chase when he saw that he could not overtake the leaders.

The merits of the 2 year olds are still perplexing form players. Marie J., which created a decided sensation by defeating Prince Brutus, was beaten this afternoon by Meada, a filly by Figaro, dam Afamada. Arishe was a close third.

Del Fountain scored in the fourth race with Modicum, which easily beat Horton, and in the fifth with Col. Van, which was made favorite over Matt Hogan. Daisy Green was given out as a sure winner in the last race. She was never better than even money. Old Kenilworth had too much speed for the field, although he has not a liking for such a route. Soothsayer came with a great rush at the end and almost caught Kenilworth in the last stride. Summaries:

Weather cloudy; track sloppy.

First race, ⅝ mile—Celebrant, 117 pounds [Spencer], 7 to 1, won; Dungannon, 107 [Foley], 5 to 1, second; Coroner Kelly, 112 [Olinhant], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30. Play Ball, Instrument, Northwest, Dorie, The Cure, and Ruvia ran.

Second race, 7-16 mile—Meada, 109 pounds [See], 5 to 1, won; Marie J., 112 [J. Daly], 2 to 1, second; Arishe, 109 [J. Martin], 6 to 1, third. Time, :42¾. Eduardo, Steel Wire, Leah, Miss Tonona, Escolesa, Tarcola, Belle, and Razamonda ran.

Third race, 11-16 mile—Ananias, 102 pounds [Hildebrand], 3 to 5, won; Creedmore, 96 [C. Smith], 60 to 1, second; Goddess of Night, 100 [Kunz], 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:10. Atwood, Gondulus, Sam Lazarus, and Acoma ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Modicum, 96 pounds [Kuhn], 3 to 1, won; Horton, 108 [J. Martin], 2 to 1, second; Chickasee, 99 [Hildebrand], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:49¾. Last Knight, Diderot, Illusion, and Donator ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Col. Van, 104 pounds [Hildebrand], 5 to 2, won; Matt Hogan, 104 [Largen], 7 to 2, second; Lansdowne, 98 [Roach], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Suburban Queen, Reeves, Nullah, and Bay Wonder ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Kenilworth, 117 pounds [See], 5 to 2, won; Soothsayer, 102 [Larsen], 7 to 1, second; Daisy Green, 100 [Hildebrand], even, third. Time, 1:46¾. Nanitor ran.

ENTRIES.

First race, Futurity course, selling—Mt. McGregor II., Pure Wood, 110 pounds; Brennus, Sir Preston, 113; Ben Lash, 106; Sue Johnson, 105; Marischino, I Do Go, 112; Lady Kent, Captivate, 115; Fort Wayne, 116; Kubelik, 108.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Libbie Candid, Daphne Rose, Hero, 94 pounds; Scherzo, Kleinwood, Quaker Girl, Harbor, 99; Stimy, 104; Coroner Kelly, Signorina, 107.

Third race, Futurity course, selling—Flyer, Bynonerdale, 108 pounds; Teufel, Wyoming, Prestona, 112; Guiz II., Modder, 117; Sir Tom, Fiddler, 115; Furgale, 111; Indian, 106; Beautiful Bill, 110; El Chihuahua, 120.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Billy Moore, 106; Achilles, Emily Olivet, Elmer L., 108; Pat Morrissey, Prince Blazes, 107; Helia, L. O. U., 102; Antolee, 101; Mr. Dingle, 96; Isabilite, 91.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Nigrette, 104 pounds, Waswift, 113; Play Ball, 90; Mildred Schultz, 104; Rockaway, 101.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 50 yards, selling—The Fretter, Ben MacDhui, 104; Bill Massie, 101; Avenger, 89; Flaneur, Harry Thatcher, 106.

BOOM FOR DAREBIN'S STOCK.

Best 2 Year Olds for the Last Four Years Are Descendants of the California Sire.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most learned students of pedigree of thoroughbred horses in America is W. O'B. MacDonough, the owner of Omende. He recently drew attention to a remarkable circumstance. Since 1900, or for the last four years, the dams of practically all of the best 2 year olds of the year were California mares and all were sired by Darebin, the Australian horse imported here by J. B. Haggin. The champions of their respective years were Mesmerist, Commando, Goldsmith, and Africander, Mesmerist was by imported Albert, dam Hoodoo, by Darebin. In 1901 Commando swept everything before him. He was sired by Domino, dam Emma C., by Darebin. There was some doubt as to whether Nasturtium or Goldsmith was the better 2 year old in 1902. The majority of horsemen awarded the palm to Goldsmith. His sire was Meddler, dam Kildeer, by Darebin. Africander, the sensational 3 year old performer of 1903, was out of Afric Queen, a daughter of Darebin.

Trainer on Trial for Embezzlement.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—John Kinney, one of the best known horse trainers in Pennsylvania, was today placed on trial here, charged with the embezzlement of $22,000.

Splan Horse Sale Today.

The Splan midwinter horse sale will open at the Dexter park pavilion at the stockyards this morning at 10:30.

MILWAUKEE GETS BIG MEET.

Annual Event of the Central Association of the A. A. U. to Be Held on March 5.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 18.—The annual indoor meet of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic union will be held in Milwaukee at the opposition building on March 5. This was decided at a meeting of the association held at the Milwaukee Athletic club tonight. Entries will close on Feb. 27.

The list of events is as follows: 75 yard dash, 440 yard run, half mile run, mile run, two mile run, 75 yard high hurdle, 75 yard low hurdle, pole vault, high jump, shot put, mile relay open, mile relay for high schools and academies.

An athletic committee was appointed consisting of Walter H. Liginger, chairman; Peter Murphy, Edward Wise, Alvin Kraenzlein, E. O. Recknagel, and O. Hoffman.

Offer to Plisque and Hicks.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—A. J. Plicque, who has Jockey Hicks under contract, has received an offer from Baron Leonine, who has thirty horses in training in France. The baron wants Plicque as trainer and manager of his stable and Hicks to ride. Plicque thinks he will accept.

Kokomo, 3; Terre Haute, 2.

Terre Hauts, Ind., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Kokomo defeated Terre Haute here tonight by a score of 3 to 2 in an overtime game. Hay, the Kokomo half back, was injured in the first half period and retired. Whipple, center for Terre Haute, will be released unless he can be traded and "Spot" Hadley, formerly with Danville, will come here.

Portage Lake, 9; Keystones, 4.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Portage Lake hockey team won a clever victory over the Keystones of Pittsburg today by a score of 9 to 4.

Notes of the Golfers.

Bernard Nicholls was in the city yesterday. He will shortly leave for a tour of the Florida courses in company with Willie Anderson and Willie Smith.

E. M. Byers of Pittsburg and F. O. Horstman of Washington will make a tour of the British golf courses next summer. They will be the guests of Norman and Mansfield Hunter.

A party of British golfers, including J. L. Low, Robert Maxwell, and Norman and Mansfield Hunter, will visit this country next summer.

Entries for Billiard Championship.

New York, Jan. 18.—The entry list for the national amateur billiard championship tournament, to begin on Feb. 1, was closed tonight at a meeting of the committee of the National Amateur association. The entries are: J. DeM. Smith, St. Louis; Charles F. Conklin, Chicago; Arthur R. Townsend, Brooklyn; Charles S. Morris, Chicago; Edward W. Gardner, Passaic, N. J.; Arthur Marcotte, Quebec; J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, New York; Dr. L. L. Miall, New York. The matches will be 300 points at fourteen inch balk line, two shots in.

Hockey at Lake Forest.

The junior hockey team of the Lake Forest Winter club defeated the Prairie Avenue team by a score of 7 to 5. The Prairie Avenue team would like to arrange games with high school and junior hockey clubs.

ENTER FOR THE SWIMMING RACES.

Many Athletes to Take Part in Aquatic Championships at the C. A. A.

FAST MEN TO COMPETE.

Tuttle, Knowles, and Weiland Brothers to Participate—Milwaukee Is Represented.

Entries for the swimming championships of the Central association of the Amateur Athletic union, which will be held tomorrow night at the tank at the Chicago Athletic association, closed yesterday.

The three champion events are the 100, 220, and 440 yard races, and in addition to these the club has added several other events, including an eighty yard open race and senior and junior relay races, and a polo match between the club and the Milwaukee Athletic club.

For the three main events the fastest swimmers from the Milwaukee Athletic club, the Central Y. M. C. A., and the C. A. A. are entered and all of them are likely to be closely contested. The tank of the C. A. A. is admirably adapted for the sports, and fast time is looked for with such speedy men as Brooks, Tuttle, Knowles, and the Wieland brothers to face the starter. It was hoped the St. Louis club would send two or three men, but at the last moment they declined the issue.

The entries for the three championships are as follows:

100 yards—D. Hammond, W. Tuttle, R. Thorne, R. E. Beach, Chicago Athletic association; G. Wieland, C. Sanger, W. A. Knowles, Fred Wieland, Milwaukee Athletic club; W. Loehde, Harry Brooks, S. Drapkin, Y. M. C. A.

220 yards—H. Goetz, R. E. Beach, C. A. A.; G. Wieland, W. A. Knowles, F. Wieland, M. A. C.; E. Walsh, W. Loehde, H. Brooks, H. J. Handy, E. P. Swatek, Y. M. C. A.

440 yards—E. Keogh, C. A. A.; G. Wieland, W. A. Knowles, F. Wieland, M. A. C.; H. Brooks, H. J. Handy, E. P. Swatek, Y. M. C. A.

The entries for the other events are as follows:

80 yards, open—W. J. Tuttle, D. Hammond, R. Thorne, R. E. Beach, C. A. A.; G. Wieland, C. Sanger, W. A. Knowles, F. Wieland, M. A. C.; W. Bachrach, S. Steinberg, S. Drapkin.

80 yards, amateurs' handicap—D. Hackett, :15; Gukup and Wrigley, :10; Wentworth and Brigham, :09; Churchill, :06; Patrick, :02; R. Beach, scratch.

Junior relay, 160 yards—C. A. A., Wampler, Clark, Biddle, Hyman; Y. M. C. A., Steinberg, Handy, Frussing, Ford.

Senior relay, 240 yards—C. A. A., Hammond, Tuttle, Thorne, Goetz, Beach; M. A. C., Knowles, G. Wieland, F. Wieland, C. Sanger; Y. M. C. A., Hauboid, Drapkin, Swatek, Walsh, Mannhardt.

FOOTBALL DINNER ON JAN. 29.

All Old "C" Men to be Invited to Dr. Harper's Table—Other University News.

The University of Chicago football team's annual dinner, usually given by President Harper, will this year be made the occasion for a big reunion of all the "C" men of past years at an athletic banquet which will form a part of the ceremonies incident to the opening of the new Bartlett gymnasium on Friday, Jan. 29. Announcement of the date of the dinner, which had been postponed indefinitely during Coach Stagg's absence, was made yesterday. The banquet will be held in Hutchinson hall at 6 o'clock, and will be followed from the tables to the memorial service at 8 o'clock, which will mark the dedication of the gymnasium.

As the dinner is the occasion of the election of next season's football captain, for whom only last season's "C" men have a right to vote, it will be necessary that the board of physical culture and athletics decide at at an early date on the men who have won their emblems. A special meeting of the board will be held this week to act on the recommendations submitted by Coach Stagg.

The election of captain this year will probably be accomplished without much of a contest, for Fred Speik, the big end, who has played three years, is almost the only candidate. The choice of Speik for next season's leader is regarded as practically certain.

With Stagg out yesterday coaching the track and baseball men for the first time this quarter the Bartlett gymnasium was a busy place, and the candidates did more work than they have in any three days so far. The baseball men put in their time picking up "hot" grounders from Assistant Coach Harper's bat. The track men ran and jumped and vaulted until they were thoroughly tired. Among the track and weight men out were Capt. Blair, Speik, Miller, Parry, "Big" Maxwell, Rice, Lightbody, Catlin, Allen, Lyons, Henry, Carroll, Parkinson, and Hall. Wayland Magee did the first pole vaulting of the season, clearing ten feet. The contents of the two cars of apparatus which came to Chicago a few days ago are being carted to the gymnasium, and a force of men will be engaged for the next few days in setting the intricate machinery.

Max Beuttner of the First Regiment and Starter C. O. Du Plessis of the A. A. U. were visitors at the gymnasium yesterday. Beuttner said 100 entry blanks for First Regiment meet had been sent Coach Stagg. Stagg stated Sunday that if the entry blanks were sent as usual he would probably enter some men in the soldiers' meet.

DENY THERE IS ANY TROUBLE.

Officials of A. A. U. and High School Board Decide Suspension of Medill Players Has Not Caused Friction.

Officials of the A. A. U. and high school board of control deny that there is any friction between the two bodies over the suspension of several Medill high school men who played with the Unknowns against the Stars a week ago and were afterwards suspended. The statement has been made that the high school board would fight the A. A. U., but the only action taken by the high school body was to instruct the Medill boys to continue their schedule in the high school league, as the A. A. U. did not claim jurisdiction in cases where educational teams play each other.

Chairman Lipps of the A. A. U. registration committee said yesterday that the action had been taken against the members of the Unknown team because they played in an unsanctioned contest, which was not between two educational teams.

"We have not taken any antagonistic action against the A. A. U.," said President Boynton of the high school board yesterday. "We simply instructed the high school boys to play out their schedule, and told them there would be no trouble, because, as I understand the A. A. U., it claims no jurisdiction in contests between school teams."

"There is no trouble between the high school boys and the A. A. U.," said Chairman Lipps of the A. A. U. yesterday. "We will not assume any position which will cause trouble. We do not claim any jurisdiction in games between educational teams, and therefore the high school boys can do as they like. Somebody has misunderstood our action in suspending players of our association for playing in unsanctioned contests. These players cannot again compete until reinstated, but the high school games are not A. A. U. affairs."

Concerning Coach Stagg's statement that Chicago university athletes would enter the First regiment handicap meet, which will be held Feb. 4, President Herman stated yesterday he had sent entry blanks to the coach, and several entries are expected from the Midway school. It is also probable that Stagg will be asked to act as one of the officials.

COCHEMS TO COACH AT MADISON

Old Player Is Elected Assistant to Curtis—Driver to Instruct the Freshman Team.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the athletic board held this evening the matter of assistant coach of the football team next fall was settled by the election of Edward B. Cochems at a salary fixed at $800. Cochems was half back on the 1901 team and since graduation has been coaching the North Dakota Agricultural college team. He was recommended for the position by Head Coach Arthur Curtis.

Earl Driver was reelected coach of the freshman team for the coming fall. The question of the election of a baseball coach was discussed and a committee appointed to make a recommendation at the next meeting of the board. Earl B. Rose of Milwaukee, son of Mayor David S. Rose, was chosen vice commodore of the crew for the coming season.

The action of Manager Kilpatrick in settling the Illinois baseball dispute was approved, and the schedule of games made out at the meeting held in Chicago was adopted. Coach O'Dea of the crew was authorized to purchase a four oared shell for the naval department.

Coach O'Dea stated tonight that a four oared race would probably be arranged with Cornell if their varsity eight came west.

Wins Roller Skating Race.

Six skaters were entered in the first heat of the quarter mile race at the Coliseum roller skating rink last night, which was won by A. Patterson after a hard struggle. The remaining heats will be run off during the week.

SET DATE FOR MEETING.

BASEBALL SESSION TO BE HELD ON COAST FEB. 2.

President Hart of the Local National League Team Receives Telegram from Chairman Harris of California Organization Suggesting Next Month, Which Proposition Is Accepted—"Outlaws" May Join Commission—Kling to Be Married.

The joint meeting of the representatives of the Pacific Coast Baseball league and the committee representing the leagues operating under the national agreement will be held in San Francisco on Feb. 2.

President Hart yesterday received a telegram from Chairman Harris of the California organization suggesting such a date for the conference, which is expected to result in the far western league becoming a member to the national agreement. The suggestion was wired to President Johnson in Washington, who replied that the date was satisfactory, and it is expected it will prove satisfactory to Edward Hanlon, president of the Baltimore club, who represents the minor leagues.

John Kling, the star catcher not only of the local National league club but of the entire country, has fallen a victim to the contagion for marrying that has attacked the players of the local club. Invitations were received yesterday announcing the approaching wedding of the noted backstop to Miss Lilian May Gradwohle of Kansas City in that city on Jan. 27. Mr. and Mrs. Kling will spend their honeymoon in California.

Fred Ely, the onl National league shortstop, who is now manager of the Portland club of the Pacific coast league, has written to President Hart asking for an exhibition game between his club and the Colts at Bakersfield, Cal., during the Colts' practice season on the coast. Ely probably will be accommodated. Frank Chance, captain and first baseman of the Colts, has sold his western ranch and invested in a home in Fresno, Cal.

If the American league does not win out in its present controversy with the National regarding Sunday games by the New York Highlanders, it will be no fault of Owner Comiskey of the White Stockings.

The latter is the radical of the American league parliament. His platform is the American league first and other leagues, especially the National, afterward. Comiskey has no faith in the amicable intentions of the old league. He believes the old league wants peace with the American only for what it can bleed the younger organization out of by such relations.

Said Comiskey yesterday: "The claim that there is anything in the National agreement barring the American league from playing Sunday games at Ridgewood is preposterous. Therefore, for the American league to surrender its plan to play such games would be a weakness. Why should we recede in this matter? We are right. It is to our interest to play at Ridgewood. It was American league enterprise that secured a lease on the grounds. The American league will be playing Sunday games at Ridgewood next summer. Just put a pin there."

DENVER CLUB CHANGES HANDS.

George Tebeau Is the Nominal Purchaser of the Franchise—Twelve Club Circuit.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 18.—George Tebeau today bought the Denver franchise in the Western League and the improvements at the Denver ball park from D. C. Packard and R. R. Burke. The price is believed to have been something over $20,000. The immediate effect of this change in the ownership of the Denver team will be the withdrawal of the Western league from Kansas City, giving the American association a clear field there, which Tebeau has been fighting for. The injunction suit instituted by Tebeau at Lincoln will be withdrawn, and the Western league will meet as soon as possible, probably next Wednesday or Thursday. The Western league will probably have a six club circuit next season, made up of Denver, Colorado Springs, Omaha, Lincoln, Des Moines, and Sioux City.

Donahues, 39; Maroons, 4.

The Donahue indoor baseball team of the Chicago league defeated the Chicago Maroons at Lincoln hall last night by the overwhelming score of 39 to 4. Gilfeather pitched a great game for the Donahues. Scores:

Donahues.	R	B	P	A	E	Chi. M'ons.	R	B	P	A	E
J. Gil'r, lb.	6	4	5	3	0	Ander'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Brick't's, 3b.	5	4	4	1	0	Carlson, 1b.	0	0	2	1	2
McGrail, 2b.	4	6	2	1	1	Busch, p.	0	1	8	0	0
Steu'rd, rs.	6	2	2	0	1	Hagerty, lf.	1	2	0	0	1
F. Gil'r, c.	6	0	4	8	0	Jaco'son, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
McGrath, c.	4	4	5	4	0	Fanug, rs.	1	2	0	2	2
Callah'n, lb.	4	3	3	0	0	Snyder, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Rock, lf.	4	2	0	1	0	Hanson, c.	0	3	3	0	1
Bowler, rf.	1	1	0	2	0	Wilson, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
Totals.	39	30	29	16	1	Totals.	4	8	24	7	9

Donahues	2	0	16	11	0	2	0	8	*—39
Maroons	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—4

Two base hits—McGrail [4], McGrath [3], Brickett, Busch, F. Gilfeather, Struck out—By Gilfeather, 13; by Busch, 8. Bases on balls—Off Gilfeather, 1; off Busch, 5. Double play—Wilson. Time—1:50. Umpires—Prohm, Whaylan.

Utley Baseball Coach at Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Jerry Utley, captain of Michigan's baseball team last year, was today appointed head coach at a substantial salary. He graduated last June. Michigan will also have an undergraduate coach, Johnson, a student, who attends college, at a small fixed salary paid for coaching. Utley expects Charles Kissinger and Lew McAllister, Detroit Americans, to assist him. He will begin work on Feb. 15.

Herman Long a Manager.

Toledo, O., Jan. 18.—President Strobel of the Toledo American association team announced today he had just closed a contract with Herman Long, who played with Detroit last season, to become manager and captain of the Toledo team the coming season.

Harley Signs with Toronto.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 18.—Manager Arthur Irwin has signed "Dick" Harley, who last season was with the Chicago National league club, to play center field for the Toronto Eastern league club.

Tie Game at Curling.

Rinks skipped by T. Bendelow and J. Davis broke even in a well played match at the Washtenaw rink yesterday afternoon, each scoring thirteen points. Bendelow and his men made counts of two, five, and three in succession and secured a lead of nine points at the end of the fourth. Davis and his men then performed the unusual feat of getting a seven count, every stone counting. The side then forged ahead and led by two at the penultimate end. Good shots by Teomans and Bendelow tied the game. Bernard Nicholls, the eastern golfer, played a good game at third. The rinks:

D. McIntosh.	D. McIntosh.
J. Herd.	J. McManus.
B. Nicholls.	W. Yeoman.
J. Davis, skip—13.	T. Bendelow, skip—13.

Borden Wins

STRONG TONE IN GRAINS.

WHEAT SELLS HIGHER WITHOUT HELP OF WAR NEWS.

Market Still Tight for May and Responds Quickly to Any Open or Supposed Armour Buying or Selling—Statistical News Generally Bullish and Big Flour Sales Reported—Coarse Grains Advance on Support by Bull Interests.

Wheat traders had an opportunity to forget the war motive for a day, as consols were ⅛c higher and no disquieting rumors reached the floor to contradict the announcements made by press dispatches that several days would pass before any significant developments could arise. Yet, even without the war motive the market was a strong one, holding the sharp advance of Saturday, and even gaining a little more, up ⅝c at best for May to 89¼c, and closing at a net gain of ⅛c at 88⅝c sellers. There was an opening dip of ⅛c to 88⅜c, and there were several breaks during the session to 88½c, but on all these reactions offerings dried up, and it took but little demand to start the market up again.

The statistical news happened, for once, to be almost uniformly bullish in the comparisons with last year's figures of movements and supplies, and this had some effect. Northwestern receipts were lighter, 546 cars, compared with 613 a week ago and 796 a year ago. While the southwest received a little more wheat, the total at primary points was 838,000 bu, compared with 998,000 bu last year. Clearances of wheat and flour were liberal, 729,000, nearly double last year's figures. World's shipments dropped off sharply to a total of 5,344,000 bu, compared with 8,832,000 bu a week ago and 6,703,000 bu last year. Russian offerings dropped to 472,000 bu, those from the Danube to 64,000 bu, and those from India to 184,000 bu. The amount on ocean passage decreased 2,272,000 bu to 21,568,000 bu, compared with 24,008,000 bu last year.

In Foreign Markets.

English markets were firm on the light shipments, but not up as much as the advance here Saturday. Liverpool ¼@¾d higher, London unchanged to ¼d higher; spot wheat in Liverpool unchanged to ¼d higher for hard winter. Paris was ¼c lower to ⅝c higher, and Antwerp unchanged. The visible supply statement was not relatively bullish, stocks increasing 176,000 bu, compared with a decrease of 389,000 bu last year, but the total is 40,375,000 bu, compared with 49,727,000 bu a year ago. Local stocks increased 68,000 bu to 2,910,000 bu. Some reports from Minneapolis claimed the largest sales of flour Saturday on the crop, including a good deal for export, and St. Louis reported good flour sales to the continent.

New high prices were paid here for the few car lots of No. 2 red, 96¼c. Kansas City reported country offerings lighter and the shipping demand strong, that market advancing 2½@3c for May. Export sales of 128,000 bu were reported. The market was not a large one, but trade was exceedingly nervous within the moderate range. There was some buying early by Armour, Requa, and Seaverns, and on the first bulge selling by Kneeland and Harris-Gates. There was occasional Armour bidding or buying on the dips, and McReynolds, Richardson, Bartlett, and Millmine were buying at intervals. Around 49c, which figure was passed once and touched several time, there was commission selling by Harris-Gates, Logan, Bryant, and others, some of which might have been for Armour, pit traders assuming that it was.

Corn Still in Demand.

There was enough selling of corn early to break the May price under 49c, to 48¾c, a notion of ⅛c from Saturday's close, but the market did not stay long under the even figure. Renewed buying by the bull commission houses started it up, and the new high price of 49⅝c was reached, with the close at 49¾c bid, a net gain of ⅝c for the day; other deliveries up ⅛ to ⅜c. There was a good trade, though not as large as on some recent days, the speculative feature the buying by Bartlett-Frazier, Love, and Harris-Gates, supposedly for eastern account. There was selling early by Love and Pringle, who turned buyers later, and by Kideton. Local traders were inclined to sell for a reaction without much success. The strength was in spite of reports of increased selling by the country, and of weakness in the cash market, which was ⅛c to 1¼c lower. There was a fair shipping demand, with sales of 200,000 bu claimed. There were 299 cars in, with no contract, and 570 estimated for today. Local stocks in store decreased 212,000 bu, to 2,282,000 bu, while the visible supply increased 56,000 bu, to 6,264,000 bu, compared with 7,050,000 bu last year. World shipments were light, 1,136,000 bu, compared with 3,046,000 bu last year, on which decline Liverpool was ½d higher for futures and steady for spot. The amount on ocean passage decreased 1,406,000 bu, and is now 9,997,000 bu, compared with 9,864,000 bu last year, when there was an increase of 131,000 bu.

May Oats Make Gain.

Oats shared in the strength of other grains, the May getting to 42c again on buying by Patten houses, and closing at 41¾c, an advance of ⅛@¼c. Other deliveries were up about as much, except September, which lost ⅜c. Larger country sales were reported in Nebraska, receipts were a little more liberal, and the cash price off some, steady to ¼c lower. There were 237 cars in and 215 estimated for today. Cash sales were 50,000 bu here and 100,000 bu for export at the seaboard. Local stocks decreased 70,000 bu to 1,123,000 bu, while the visible supply decreased 68,000 bu to 8,632,000 bu, compared with 4,196,000 bu a year ago, when there was a decrease of 341,000 bu. The buying was led by Bartlett-Frazier, who took nearly 1,000,000 bu May. There was about as much sold by Harris-Gates, Barrell, and Pringle-Browning. Clearances were only 1,400 bu.

Late Rally in Provisions.

Provisions were weak most of the session, 5 to 15c lower at the most on a decline of 5 to 10c in hog prices at the yards, selling of product by local operators, and some selling by packers. But on the decline there was some liberal buying of lard by Bartlett-Frazier, which caught the local crowd short. Started covering, and turned the entire list strong, the close being steady to 2½c higher for pork, 7½c to 10c higher for lard, and 2½c to 5c higher for ribs. There were 48,000 hogs here, or 2,000 over the estimate. Today's receipts are estimated at 37,000. There were 36,600 west, compared with 84,600 last year. Shipments of product were heavy, 2,188,000 lbs meats, to 1,082,000 lbs last year, and 2,242,000 lbs lard, to 677,000 lbs. Liverpool prices were unchanged.

Flaxseed Shows Strength.

Flaxseed reflected strength in northwest markets with an advance of 1½@2c. Demand was more brisk than for weeks. May sold at 92.65¾, closing there, and January was $1.00 nominal. No. 1 northwestern sold from $1.06 up to $1.07, closing bid. No. 1 sold at 99¼c, closing at $1.00 bid. Receipts were 31 cars here, 25 at Minneapolis, and 65 at Duluth.

Rye was firm and ½c higher, with offerings light. May sold only at 58c and closed at 58c bid. January was nominally 54½c. No. 2 spot sold at 60c f. o. b. Receipts were 6 cars.

Barley offerings were larger, and the mixing demand was not so active. As a consequence the tone was not so firm, but only in a few instances prices were not up to Saturday's level. Malting sales were from 42@60c, with fancy quotable at 62c. Feed sold from 30@36c and screenings from 30@42c. Receipts were 70 cars.

Timothy seed was quiet and steady. March was $3.15 bid and for January 3.02½ was bid. Country lots were salable from $2.40@3.25; offerings moderate.

Clover seed prices were quoted as steady. January was $11.35@11.40 and spot offerings ranged from $8.50@11.00, according to quality.

Range of Active Futures.

	Closed Jan. 16.	WHEAT. Range— High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 19, 1903.
Winter wheat.	85	84¾		85	75¾
Spring wheat.	89⅝-¾	89¼	88⅝	88⅞	79½
Mixed wheat.	88-⅞	89	87½	88-⅛	74⅝
Corn	79¼	79¼	79	79	.....
		CORN.			
	45¾	45½	45	45½	46⅞
	49⅝-¾	49¾	48⅝	49¼-½	48¾
	48¾	49	47½	48-¼	47¾
	47⅞	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	42⅝
		OATS.			
	38¾	38¾	38½	38⅝	34
	42-⅜	42	41½	41⅝	32⅝
	38¾-⅞	39	37½	37⅝	32¼
		MESS PORK.			
	12.90	.....	.....	12.90	12.75

INTERESTING TRADE GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

While just now the possibility of war and the big Armour holding for May are the main factors in wheat, increasing complaint is being heard of damage to the growing crop by the long drought. A St. Louis message to Love reports Saline county farmers declaring wheat is dead as the result of the drought and damage by Hessian fly last fall. Another report of conditions in Missouri came from Jacob Schreiner, who writes Oscar Lindman: "My brother-in-law, who is a farmer and raises large crops of wheat every year, says wheat looks as though it was all killed. It is cut down to the ground and has no sign of vitality. He says if it isn't winter killed that there is no use ever guessing again—that nothing could hurt it. The county directly west has experienced an unusual drought, and farmers are hauling water for stock and their own use, some as far as seven or eight miles. Some claim that there has been no water in their cisterns for five months. A letter from an Oklahoma wholesale grocer says his traveling men report a thin, poor stand of wheat and prospects for less than half of last year's crop. I believe if war and Armour were out of the way wheat would fall 5c or 10c in the condition of the growing crop." Some of the handlers of the southwestern crop are worried over conditions in Kansas. One house has reports from sixty stations where there has been practically no moisture for several months.

While other grains have been on edge since war became a possibility in the far east there has been singular apathy in rye. In view of the fact that small reserves were carried over from the previous crop, making stocks unusually small, people in the grain trade especially interested in rye think there is more reason for excitement and a big advance in rye than in any other cereal. The Blodgett Milling company of Janesville, Wis., makers of rye flour, who take this position, say in a letter to Goemann: "Russia grows more rye than all of the rest of the world together (about 60 per cent of the total world's crop), and is the world's greatest exporter of rye, shipping each year many times the total crop of the United States. Russian laws prohibit the export of breadstuffs of any kind the moment war is declared. With Russia out of the market as an exporter of rye, those countries that depend upon her for their supplies of rye must look elsewhere. For instance, Germany, the second largest rye producing country in the world (about 20 per cent of the world's crop) imports each year more than the total crop of the United States, and in this connection we must call your attention to the fact that at the same price, in those foreign countries, rye bread has the preference over wheat bread."

There was a sharp falling off in shipments of wheat from Russia and the Danubian countries, only 472,000 bu from Russia, compared with 1,564,000 bu the week before, and only 64,000 bu from the Danube, compared with 800,000 bu. The Danube was reported frozen over last week, which may account for the falling off there. It is the time of year when the Russian shipments would naturally decrease, although port stocks are said to be large, but the bare possibility of government interference with shipments because of the prospect of war gave the matter a special interest. Shipments from India were also much smaller, 184,000 bu only, compared with 1,016,000 bu last week. The American shipments comprise considerably over half the total, which dropped nearly 3,000,000 bu from the preceding week, 5,344,000 bu, compared with 8,232,000 bu the week before and 6,703,000 bu the corresponding week last year. For some months shipments have been considerably heavier than for the previous year.

The visible supply increased 176,000 bu for the week, compared with a decrease of 389,000 bu last year. A larger increase was expected, with primary receipts for last week nearly 2,000,000 bu greater than the year before, and export clearances of wheat and flour over 2,000,000 bu smaller. But according to the Buffalo report the correct figures might have shown no increase at all, as the increase of 77,000 bu there was said to be due to the correction of an error made in the report of the previous week. If it had not been for the two Canadian points included in the visible supply statement there would have been a decrease of 258,000 bu. There was an increase of 345,000 bu at Fort William and one of 89,000 bu at Port Arthur.

According to most of the advices from milling centers the flour demand is improving, and especially the demand for export. Some Minneapolis messages reported Saturday's sales the largest on the crop, including liberal sales for export to Scotland, England, Holland, south Africa, China, and Japan. Some millers there, however, were reported as saying they were unable to do much. Kehlor of St. Louis, according to a message to Love, sold all flour offered abroad on Saturday and had offers for more from the continent. Kansas City messages declared the mills working night and day and sold away ahead.

G. R. Crowe of the Northern Elevator company of Winnipeg, one of the best posted men in the Manitoba grain trade, who was on the floor yesterday, says of the condition of supplies in that country: "We had a small crop, as every one knows now, and receipts have been running light. From our reports I believe there are about 5,000,000 bu wheat back in farmers' hands above what is needed for seed to come forward the rest of the crop year. With the stocks at terminal points and in country elevators this will make about 5,000,000 bu for export, unless the demands of millers should increase. Our prices are firm."

A message from a southwestern shipper to Lohrke says shipments of wheat to the gulf from the winter wheat states will be small from now on because of a strong milling situation. The massage adds that at present it pays better to sell to millers than to ship to the gulf, and practically all there will be to sell at New Orleans is in store there already or in transit. Sixty per cent of the hard winter crop has been already moved, according to this shipper, and on the face of it millers should be able to take care of the rest.

The tightness of the wheat market, due to the big Armour holding and the increasing respect with which the pit trade views the operations of this interest, or its supposed operations, was shown in a sharp break in the May price from 88⅞c to 88½-⅝c sellers on some commission selling, which the crowd thought must be for Armour, and the sharp recovery of all this loss in half a minute when Valentine started bidding 88½-⅝c for wheat, and bid it back to 88⅞c without getting more than 25,000 to 50,000 bu.

A Nashville message to the Modern Miller says: "The deeply rooted wheat sown early withstood adverse conditions. But there was a drought in the late summer and early fall that delayed planting, to a great extent because the dry ground could not be plowed. It now seems that the crop will be no larger than last year, when the yield was not more than 60 per cent of that of the year before."

Dispatches from San Francisco reported heavy and drenching rains in California Saturday night on the authority of newspaper reports, but the weather map did not show any precipitation of consequence, and later dispatches declared the rains were disappointing.

The average weights of hogs vary from week to week in a puzzling manner. The average for the week was 208 lbs, 4 lbs heavier than the preceding week, and the average for two years ago and 2 lbs above the average for last year. A week ago the average was 6 lbs less than for the corresponding week a year ago.

The New England demand for yellow corn is becoming slower, as the prices in this market advance, and this variety on the cash side was especially weak, off about 1c, and now only ¼c premium over mixed corn, compared with 1½c to 2c recently.

In the local sample wheat market there was marked strength in No. 2 red and all substitutes therefor, that grade selling at 96¼c, an advance of 1¼c since Saturday, and fancy No. 2 hard winter selling at 81c to 82½c at the river. Other grades were dull.

An Omaha message to Arnot reported the country purchases of the Updike Grain company in Nebraska on Saturday the best of the year. The message did not specify, but it was supposed to refer more particularly to corn and oats.

January wheat was not allowed to drag along at 4½c discount under May, but was bid up to 4c under, at which difference it closed. There were sales of 45,000 bu No. 1 northern at the same discount under May.

There is no improvement in the grading of wheat in the northwest. There were only 16 cars No. 1 northern at Minneapolis yesterday out of 396, or barely 4 per cent. Winnipeg only had one car of that grade.

The war rumor bureaus were surprisingly quiet, apparently having taken a vacation for the day, as not a piece of gossip reporting hostilities begun or predicting certain war reached the floor.

"The situation is tightening up in the wheat pit here," said J. G. Snydacker, "and it is tightening up, too, in the southwest. We have not bought any wheat in the country for several days."

A Kansas City grain man, writing to H. B. Perrine, says that farmers in the southwest are bullish on wheat and predicts the movement will be small.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 60 cars; corn, 570 cars; oats, 215 cars; hogs, 37,000.

In yesterday's receipts of corn there are 245 cars of No. 4 and no grade, out of a total of 299.

Cables reported fair weather in Argentina.

May ...	13.13	13.17½	13.00	13.17¼	16.45
		LARD.			
Jan. ...	6.72½	.....	.....	6.85	10.15
May ...	6.95-7½	7.10	6.95	7.10	9.47½
July ...	7.05	7.15	7.00	7.15	9.32½
		SHORT RIBS.			
Jan. ...	6.35	.....	.....	6.37½	8.92½
May ...	6.65	6.70	6.60	6.67½	9.02½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat.	1	..	7	4	12
Spring wheat.	1	..	1	24	26
Mixed wheat.	..	..	1	..	1
Corn	..	1	54	245	299
Oats	3	4	97	133	237
Rye	1	..	2	3	6
Barley	..	..	4	66	70
Totals.	6	4	166	475	651

Inspected in: Wheat—No. 1 northern, 2,800 bu. Corn—No. 2, 6,300 bu. Oats—Standard, 16,600 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—No. 2 red, 8 cars. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78 cars; No. 3, 66 cars; No. 4, 24 cars; No. 3 white, 4 cars. Oats—No. 3 white, 13 cars; No. 4 white, 2 cars; No. 3, 5 cars. Rye—No. 2, 4 cars. Barley—No. 3, 35,000 bu.

The secretary of the board of trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain [bu]:

	Jan. 16, 1904.	Jan. 9, 1904.	Jan. 2, 1904.	Jan. 17, 1903.
Wheat	40,375,000	40,199,000	38,204,000	49,727,000
Corn	6,264,000	6,208,000	5,783,000	7,050,000
Oats	8,632,000	8,700,000	8,508,000	4,196,000
Rye	1,275,000	1,229,000	1,228,000	1,071,000
Barley	5,142,000	5,366,000	5,380,000	2,362,000

Changes from the previous week are shown below:

	Increase, bu.	Decrease, bu.
Wheat	176,000	.....
Corn	56,000	.....
Oats	.....	68,000
Rye	36,000	.....
Barley	.....	227,000

The following are the amounts of grain in store and afloat in this city on the dates named [bu]:

	Jan. 16, 1904.	Jan. 9, 1904.	Jan. 2, 1903.	Jan. 17, 1903.
Wheat	2,910,000	2,814,000	2,729,000	7,580,000
Corn	2,282,000	2,304,000	2,316,000	2,226,000
Oats	1,123,000	1,202,000	1,175,000	378,000
Rye	241,000	242,000	241,000	393,000
Barley	319,000	278,000	273,000	1,000

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Quiet; hard spring patents [favorite brands], $5.00; hard patents [in wood], $4.10@4.30; straight [export bags], $3.70@3.80; clear [export bags], $2.80@2.90; soft winter patent [in wood], $4.00@4.10; straight, $3.80@3.90; clear, $3.20@3.40; hard winter [export bags], $3.50@3.60; clear [export bags], $2.80@3.00; rye, brls, $2.85@3.05; sacks, $2.60@2.80.

BRAN—In good demand and firm. Sales on track: 1 car in 100 lb sacks at $18.00.

WINTER WHEAT—Firm and ½@1c higher. Sales on track and free on board: No. 2 red, 96¼c; No. 3 white, 93½c; No. 4 hard, 64½c. Billed through: At river—No. 3 hard, 75@82c; No. 2 hard, 82½c.

MIXED WHEAT—Billed through: No. 3, at river, 80c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet and firm. Sales free on board: No. 4 spring, 68@82c. Billed through: No. 4, at river, 61c.

CORN—Feeling weaker under larger offerings. Sales in store and to go: 225,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; no grade, 36@38½c; No. 4, 41@42c; No. 3, 42½c; No. 3 yellow, 42½c. Sales on track and free on board: No grade, 39@40c; No. 4, 41@42c; No. 3, 42@48c; No. 3 yellow, 43@50¼c; No. 3 white, 42c. Billed through: No grade, 39@40c; No. 4, 40¾@41½c; No. 3, 40½@42½c; No. 3 yellow, 42½@43½c; No. 3 white, 42c. At river: No low, 42½@43½c; No. 3 white, 42c. At river: No grade, 35@40c; No. 4, 40½c; No. 3, 40¾@42½c; No. 3 yellow, 43c.

OATS—Steady to ⅛c lower. Sales in store and to go: 50,000 white clipped on p. t.; No. 4 white, 38c; No. 3 white, 40¼c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 38c; No. 4 white, 37@40¼c; No. 3, 37¾@38½c; No. 3 white, 39@41c; standard, 39@39¼c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 38¾@39¾c; No. 3 white, 38@41c; standard, 40½@41c. At river: No. 4 white, 34@39c; No. 3 white, 38@40c; standard, 39¼@40c.

RYE—Quiet and firm. Sales free on board: No. 2, 60c. At the river: No. 3, 55c.

BARLEY—About steady, despite large arrivals. Sales free on board and switched: By sample—Sales free on board and switched: No. 4 white, 38¾@39¾c; No. 3 white, 38@41c; standard, 40½@41c. At river: By sample, 40@40½c. To arrive—By sample—10,000 bu, 47c; 5,000 bu, 56c; 35,000 bu late Saturday on p. t.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with demand moderate. Cash lots: Mess pork, $13.00@13.12½; lard, $6.75; ribs, $6.37½@6.52½, according to weight.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.00@18.50; extra mess beef, $7.50@8.00; plate beef, $8.25@8.75; extra plate beef, $9.00@9.50. Tallow steady at 5½@5¾c for edible, 5⅝@5½c for prime packers, 5¼@5⅛c for No. 1 do and 4¼@4½c for No. 2 do, 5½@5¾c for city renderers, 5¼@5¾c for prime country, and 4¼@4¾c for No. 2 do. Oleo-stearine in fair supply and quotably steady at 6¾@7c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3¾@4c for brown, 4¼@4¾c for yellow, 4¼c house, 4⅝@4¾c for B white, and 5¼@5⅝c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Steady, with demand moderate. Pork brls, $1.27½@1.30 for ash and $1.27½@1.30 for oak; lard tierces, $1.50@1.55.

WHISKY—Steady; basis $1.27 for finished goods.

HAY—Timothy in good demand; prairie steady and quiet. Receipts, 642 tons; shipments, 31 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $8.00@13.00; not graded prairie, state, $6.75; Iowa, $11.00. Free on board and switched: Not graded timothy, $9.50; not graded prairie, state, $7.00; Iowa, $7.50; Kansas, $9.50; Nebraska, $9.50.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $8.00@9.50; wheat straw at $6.00@6.50; and oat straw at $6.50@7.00. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $8.75; oat straw, $7.00.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Wheat—Receipts, 12,675 bu; exports, 114,130 bu; sales, 3,700,000 bu futures; spot firm; No. 2 red, 94c elevator; No. 2 red, 95c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern Duluth, $1.00¼ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba nominal f. o. b. afloat. Options closed firm at ⅛@¼c net advance. Sales included No. 2 red May, 91 3-16@91 13-16c, closed 91⅜c; July, 87¼@87⅝c, closed 87⅜c.

Corn—Receipts, 65,575 bu; sales, 65,000 bu futures, 28,000 bu spot. Spot firm; No. 2, 54⅝c in store, 53½c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 white, 53½c. Options closed firm at ⅛c net advance; May, 54⅛@55½c, closed 55¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 25,500 bu; exports, 800 bu; spot firmer; No. 2, 44@44½c; standard white, 46c; No. 3, 43¼c; No. 2 white, 46@46½c; No. 3 white, 46c; track white western, 45@49c; track white state, 45@49c. Options nominal.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet; prime crude nominal; do yellow, 36½c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 2⅝c. Refined dull; crushed, 5.05c; powdered, 4.55c; granulated, 4.45c.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet, 30 points higher; middling uplands, 14.10c; middling gulf, 14.35c; sales, 3,800 bales. Futures closed steady; January, 13.78c; February, 13.85c; March, 13.98c; April, 14.05c; May, 14.17c; June, 14.21c; July, 14.26c; August, 13.72c; September, 12.57c; October, 11.62c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 18.—May wheat closed at 88¼c; July, 87¼@87¾c; September, 79¼c. The cash market was in good condition and millers bought more freely. Close: On track, No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 northern, 88c; to arrive, 88c; No. 2 northern, 84½@85c; to arrive, 84½c; No. 3 wheat, 75@80c. Flour—First patents, $4.65@4.75; second patents, $4.55@4.65; first clears, $3.35@3.45; second clears, $2.35@2.45. Flax—Active and in good demand. Close: Cash and to arrive, $1.04; January, $1.03; May, $1.06. Bran—In bulk, $14.50@14.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Close: Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 90¼c; track, 92@95½c; May, 85½@85¾c; July, 81¼@81¾c; No. 2 hard, 79½@81c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 cash, 43c; track, 44c; May, 46⅛@46⅝c; July, 46⅛@46¼c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 cash, 39c; track, 39¾c; May, 40⅝c; No. 2 white, 41c. Lead—Firm, $4.40. Spelter—Quiet, $4.70.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—Close: Wheat—May, 74½@74¾c; July, 72½c; cash, No. 2 hard, 75@77c; No. 3, 70@74c. No. 4, 64@70c; rejected, 60@63c; No. 2 red, 91@92c; No. 3, 86@90c. Corn—May, 42¾c; July, 42¼@42¼c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 2 white, 42c; No. 3, 41@41¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 39@40c; No. 2 mixed, 38c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 18.—Wheat—½c higher; No. 1 northern, 88½@90c; No. 2 northern, 86@86½c; May, 88½c. Corn—Easier; standard, 40@40½c. Corn—Firm; No. 3, 42¼@43½c; May, 49½c.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 18.—Cloverseed—Close: Cash, $6.92½; January, $6.90½; February, $6.95; March, $7.00. Prime alsike, $6.40. Prime timothy, $1.40.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 18.—Corn—Firm; new No. 4, 39c; No. 3, old, 44½c; No. 4, old, 43½c. Whisky—$1.27 for finished goods.

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18.—Closing: Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; March, 6s 5¼d; May, 6s 4½d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s 4d; American mixed, old, 4s 6¼d. Futures quiet; January, nominal; March, 4s 2¼d. Cotton—Spot, moderate business done, prices 2 points higher; American middling, fair, $7.80; good middling 7.64c; middling, 7.54c; low middling, 7.48c; good ordinary, 7.38c; ordinary, 7.18c. Futures quiet and steady.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

NEW THEORY OF PENDING CHICAGO AND ALTON DEAL.

Suggestion That Illinois Central May Be Purchaser—Action Awaiting Supreme Court's Decision on Northern Securities—Material Decrease in the Shipments of Grain and Flour—Roswell Miller in Chicago Consulting with President Earling of St. Paul.

The opinion is gaining ground in railway circles here that the Illinois Central, and not the Union Pacific, is the road which is to buy the Chicago and Alton if the Kuhn, Loeb & Co. syndicate acquires enough Alton stock to control the company.

The deal, it is said, is to be completed only if the decision of the United States Supreme court in the Northern Securities merger case is in favor of President Hill. It has been said that a consolidation of the two companies could not be effected because they are parallel lines. They parallel each other, however, only between Chicago and St. Louis, and a favorable decision in the Northern merger case would remove this disability.

A separate management could then be maintained for the Alton's Chicago and St. Louis line, and yet it could be directed by the same interests which direct the other Illinois Central-Alton lines, in the same way as Hill directs the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington railroads.

Advantage to Union Pacific.

The Illinois Central, to all intents and purposes, is a Harriman line. Mr. Harriman is a member of its board of directors and of the executive committee, and he has a large, though not a controlling, interest in the road. By uniting the Alton and Illinois Central systems the Union Pacific would secure Chicago outlets both from Omaha and Kansas City, the Illinois Central having a line to Omaha and the Alton to Kansas City.

If this deal should go through it is probable that the Harriman syndicate will get control of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and Iowa Central roads, which are now in control of the Hawley syndicate, and thus secure a direct line to St. Paul and Minneapolis both from Chicago and Omaha.

Grain Shipments Decrease.

Grain and flour shipments from Chicago last week suffered a material decrease from those of the previous week, but were no smaller than for the corresponding week last year. Severe snow storms in the east are said to be partly responsible for the falling off. Traffic officials, however, claim to be well satisfied with the situation, as a large increase of business at this time would create a troublesome car shortage. One or two of the roads report a shortage of motive power.

Shipments of flour east bound last week decreased 65,077 barrels, grain decreased 527,000 bushels, and provisions increased 6,533 tons. Compared with last year there was a loss in grain and an increase in flour and provisions. Following is a detailed statement of shipments:

	Flour, brls.	Grain, bu.	Prov. tons.
Last week	150,237	2,098,000	33,336
Previous week	215,334	2,623,000	27,003
Last year	110,063	3,094,000	24,696

Western railroads are having a fair business in all classes of freight, although hardly so heavy in the aggregate as a year ago.

Roswell Miller in the City.

Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, was in the city yesterday. He was closeted most of the time with President Earling and other officials of the road.

Mr. Earling stated that Mr. Miller's visit here has no special significance and only ordinary business matters were being talked of. He said no deals of any kind are contemplated by the company.

F. I. Whitney to Retire.

From St. Paul came the announcement yesterday that F. I. Whitney, general passenger agent of the Great Northern railway, is about to retire. He is to be succeeded by Clarence E. Stone, now first assistant general passenger agent of that road. The cause of Mr. Whitney's retirement is said to be the development of his private business. He has been general passenger agent of the Great Northern since July, 1888. For a number of years he was assistant general passenger agent of the Michigan Central, with headquarters at Chicago.

WILL EXHIBIT BURGLARS' TOOLS

Museum of Articles Used by Criminals Will Be Started at the City Hall.

A museum in which will be displayed skeleton keys, drills, revolvers, dark lanterns, and all the paraphernalia of criminals is to be established at the city hall. Detectives have begun collecting the articles to be mounted. A mahogany case has been purchased and the display will form part of the Chicago department's exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

TWO MEN TIRE OF THEIR NAMES.

Henry Peter Drager and Frank A. McGarry Appeal to the Court for Relief.

Henry Peter Drager, 25 years old, prefers the name of Henry Peter Mack. Frank A. McGarry, 21 years old, wants to be known as Frank A. Richardson. Both yesterday applied to the judges of the Circuit court for permission to change their names.

Kills His Mother by Accident.

Burlington, Ia., Jan. 18.—While handling a gun he did not know was loaded, Charles Crabtree, a 12 year old boy, accidentally killed his mother.

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FEDERAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

Capital $2,000,000 — Surplus and Profits $700,000

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Lessons in Domestic Science and Useful Household Hints every day in "The Tribune."

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31st, 1903.

RESOURCES			LIABILITIES		
Loans Undoubtedly Good:			Capital Stock Paid In		$3,000,000.00
On Collateral Security—			Surplus		3,500,000.00
Time	$2,171,805.49		Undivided Profits		1,745,098.72 $ 8,245,098.72
Demand	5,262,475.43				
On Real Estate Security	508,621.44		Deposits Subject to Draft at Sight by Trust Companies, Banks and Bankers	$1,773,778.96	
Other Negotiable and Non-Negotiable Paper:			Deposits Subject to Draft at Sight by Individuals and Others, including Demand Certificates of Deposit	7,708,121.80	
Time	580,769.40		Time Certificates of Deposit	2,524,962.74	
Demand	706,316.36		Savings Deposits	4,122,040.80	16,219,533.80
Overdrafts by Solvent Customers	372.67	$ 9,170,354.79			
Bonds and Stocks at Present Cash Market Value:			Bills Rediscounted		500,000.00
County and City Bonds and Territorial Warrants	$2,087,450.86		All Other Liabilities:		
Bonds of Steam and Electric Railroads in the United States	6,705,283.63		Reserve for Reinsurance of Liability as Surety on Outstanding Bonds	$ 42,529.89	
Bonds of Commercial and Industrial Corporations (Local, $524,135.10; Other, $119,500.00)	643,635.10		Reserve for Interest on Savings Deposits (payable June 10, 1904)	11,000.00	
Stocks of Railroads	11,115.00		Individual Credits on General Books	710,760.66	764,290.05
Other Stocks	680,087.50	10,077,572.09			
Real Estate at Present Cash Market Value		554,459.57			
Safety Deposit Vaults		72,000.00			
Due from Other Trust Companies and Banks, Good on Sight Draft	$3,908,784.83				
Checks and Other Cash Items	899,391.66				
Cash on Hand (Currency, Silver and Other Coin)	1,034,304.31	5,842,480.80			
All Other Resources:					
Individual Debits on General Books	$ 2,347.12				
Accrued Interest on Demand Loans	9,708.20	12,055.32			
		$25,728,922.57			$25,728,922.57

Dividends amounting to $480,000.00 have been paid out of the Profits of the year.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company:

Your Committee of Stockholders, neither of whom is a Director, having been appointed in accordance with the by-laws of the Company to make the Annual Examination of all the books, accounts and securities (a similar examination having been made under the by-laws in July last), hereby respectfully reports that it has carefully gone into the details of each item as represented in resources and liabilities, and has found the attached statement of condition, at the close of business December 31, 1903, to be correct.

The bonds and stocks owned by the Company in no instance are carried at above the respective market values. The collaterals hypothecated to secure the various loans, and to protect the Company as surety on outstanding bonds, are high grade, with ample margins at current quotations.

We found each and every department of the Company well managed and equipped for the transaction of all business entrusted to it.

There was produced to us and we found in proper place all the securities held in trust by the Company. The securities of each trust are kept separate and apart from those of every other trust, and entirely apart from the assets of the Company.

We desire to express our thanks to the officers and employes for facilitating our examination by the admirable manner in which all accounts are kept and in the systematic manner in which all the business of the Company is conducted.

We congratulate the Stockholders on the splendid condition of the Company.

St. Louis, January 9, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,
DA

INCOME SHOWS DECREASE.

RAILROAD EARNINGS HERE AND THERE INDICATE CHANGE.

Missouri Pacific for November Makes Poor Showing and Reports Thus Far in January Not Encouraging—Talk of Pool in Rock Island—Company's Position Improved if Speyer & Co. Take Bonds—American Ice Trouble Over Bond Deal.

Missouri Pacific earnings for November made a poor showing. Gross increased but 2.8 per cent. But this system, in common with a number of other lines, is beginning to give evidence of decreased tonnage. Operating expenses for the month were unusually heavy, being 76.2 per cent of gross, and showing an increase of 24.1 per cent, compared with operating expenses in November, 1902. In consequence net earnings show a falling off of 33.6 per cent.

Gross earnings of all the railroads in the United States reporting for the first week of January are $4,430,509, being a decrease of 3 per cent compared with the same time last year. According to Dun, most of the western roads report a small loss in earnings, but in the south and southwest earnings continue larger. In the following table earnings of roads reporting for the first week of January are compared with last year, as also earnings of the same roads for the first week of December, and earnings of all leading systems reporting for December and for the two preceding months. The figures follow:

	1903.	Increase.	Per cent.
January, first week	$ 4,430,509	$ 15,016	.3
December, first week	6,859,865	365,651	5.6
December, month	52,542,133	3,028,629	6.1
November, month	55,882,724	2,025,594	3.9
October, month	50,187,090	2,495,563	4.4

Individual roads reporting yesterday, follow:

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

	Earnings.	Increase.
November, gross	$ 3,619,929	$ 99,877
Operating expenses	2,758,620	536,828
Net	861,309	*436,951
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—		
Gross	39,403,416	5,291,239
Operating expenses	27,044,581	4,097,440
Net	12,358,835	1,193,799

ANN ARBOR.

Second week January	30,642	1,530
From July 1	1,104,394	71,256

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

First week January	247,022	6,334
From July 1	6,665,789	220,747

TOLEDO AND OHIO CENTRAL.

Second week January	66,503	15,637
From July 1	2,101,872	399,607

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND.

First week January	37,179	1,326
From July 1	982,222	102,500

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE.

Second week January	28,919	*2,510
From July 1	994,363	39,590

*Decrease.

Rock Island Securities.

The advance in Rock Island securities led to the suggestion of a pool in shares. There was considerable talk to this effect yesterday in La Salle street.

But whether there was an artificial movement in the stock it is at least quite probable that the new banking connections which the insiders are reported to have found with Speyer & Co. would be sufficient to improve the price of the securities.

The Rock Island people have been able thus far to prosecute their plans in spite of the lack of cordiality shown them because they were new in railroad management, and because they did not arrange their plans so as to provide underwriting commissions and bonuses for leading interests. If Speyer & Co. undertake to finance the Rock Island bond issue it will be taken to mean a change in the disposition of Wall street toward the Rock Island crowd.

The principals in the management of the company are not averse to helping along their securities in a rising market, but the present time does not suggest itself as extraordinarily propitious for a bull campaign.

Corn Products Common.

Belief that Corn Products common will continue to receive dividends this coming fiscal year is responsible for the strength which the common is showing. There is no official announcement on the subject, but President Matthiessen has not told his friends that the dividend would be discontinued, and from what little he has said the inference has been drawn that the earnings were good and warranted the continuance of distribution.

Controversy Over Ice Bonds.

The following circular, signed by President Schoonmaker and Directors Bennett, Blake, Destinet, Hafley, Head, Hopkins, Oler, and Scott, has been received by stockholders of the American Ice company:

"The board of directors of the American Ice company is informed that John Greenough and certain other gentlemen have circulated among the stockholders of this company a request for proxies for the purpose of voting them against the present management at the next annual meeting to be held March 8.

"We feel it our duty to state to the stockholders that during the last few months a controversy has arisen between Mr. Greenough and the present board of directors. Mr. Greenough claims that the company some years ago guaranteed the principal of $250,000 of bonds originally issued by the Maryland Ice company of Baltimore, and now owned or controlled by him, and that this company is responsible for the ultimate payment of such bonds. Your board is satisfied that no such guarantee was given and that your company is neither legally nor morally bound for their payment. The matter is still undetermined. It will be for you to say whether under the circumstances you wish to give him and his associates power to name a board of directors to act for you upon the controversy to which he is the party in opposing interest."

New York Curb Quotations.

Following were closing quotations on the New York curb for the securities named:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	3¾	4¼
Do pfd	33¾	34
British Columbia Copper	3¾	4
Con. Ry., Light and Ref.	8¾	8½
Electric Boat	18	24
Do pfd	48	53
Electric Vehicle	8¾	9¾
Do pfd	14	15½
Havana Tobacco	25	26
Do pfd	38	40
Int. Mercantile Marine, com	4¾	5
Do pfd	18	19¾
Manhattan Transit	1¾	1¾
Montreal and Boston	1	2
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans	6¾	8
Northern Securities	89½	90
Otis Elevator	26½	27¾
Do pfd	81	82
Royal Baking Powder, pfd	99	100
Seaboard Air Line	9	9¾
Do pfd	16	16¾
Standard Oil	660	670
St. Louis Transit	10	11¾
Do pfd	23½	32¼
Am. Lt. & Trac., com	45	50
Do pfd	85	90

Foreign Exchange Prices.

Foreign exchange closed steady in Chicago yesterday at the following quotations:

SELLING.

Cables	486⅝
Checks, London	486¼
Checks, Paris	517½
Checks, Holland	95 1-16

BUYING.

60 days, London, bankers'	482⅜
60 days, documentary	483
3 days, Hamburg	94⅞
3 days, Antwerp	520
60 days, France	521¼
60 days, Holland	39⅝
3 days, Holland	40 3-16

Steel Situation.

In its daily report of the steel market the Journal of Commerce says that in many respects the steel situation is similar to that of two, and while the aggregate tonnage being placed is larger, and even occasional individual orders are gratifying as far as earnings are concerned, the general situation is not satisfactory. The wire and wire nail trade is probably the most active branch. Orders for heavy structural material continue to increase.

The demand for soft steel bars and merchant steel is better, agricultural implement manufacturers now being in the market. No new developments in the billet or rail trade are reported, and advices from Pittsburg in regard to the movement to reduce competition for business in like sections are conflicting.

Commission House View.

"The tone has been strong all day, prices are generally higher, and the feeling on the floor is in favor of a still higher level. One of the most conspicuous features of the day's trading has been the shares of the Steel corporation. The character of buying in the preferred and bonds has been excellent, and the volume of transactions in them will foot up a large total. Sentiment towards these stocks is growing daily more friendly and it is believed they were sold short to an unwarranted extent.

"Now that the iron and steel industry shows signs of improving a further sharp recovery is looked for. The advance in Copper was on buying by brokers who usually represent the insiders."

General Financial News.

It is estimated that if conditions in the railroad equipment industry grow no worse in the next three months than they have been in the last three American Car and Foundry should show for the fiscal year ending April 30 next at least $5,000,000 net earnings, after the deduction of ordinary repairs and renewals. This would compare with $7,059,902 for the previous fiscal year, showing a loss equivalent to about 30 per cent.

A fair amount of investment buying in Illinois Central is reported, based apparently on the belief that the present dividend rate can be maintained under the most unfavorable circumstances now apprehended. Reciprocity with Cuba is expected to aid materially in the development of trade between New Orleans and the island, and progress of the work on the Panama canal will also be a factor in stimulating business through the gulf ports.

Harris, Gates & Co. were reported yesterday to have been the principal buyers of United States Realty preferred. Insiders for months have been claiming that if the company's assets were disposed of they would bring between $75 and $80 per share on the preferred stock.

Institute of Bank Clerks.

The subtreasury lost $873,000 to the banks on Saturday, and since last Friday it has lost $2,122,000 to the banks.

The Chicago chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks will meet in hall 309, Masonic temple, tomorrow night. The address will be given by George B. Caldwell, manager of the bond department of the American Trust and Savings bank, his subject being "Investment Securities."

Chicago Stocks.

In the local stock market Union Traction preferred was active and firm. The buying was principally by John H. Wrenn & Co., who are credited with operating for insiders. The tip came over the wires early yesterday morning to buy traction preferred, but the demand was limited to the interests indicated.

National Biscuit common was a feature, advancing to 39 and closing at that price. The principal buying was by J. J. Townsend & Co.

There was but little doing in the elevated stocks. South Side again sold at 92. Title and Trust was firm, and in the bond department the demand for Pneumatic Tool 5s at 45 continued good.

Sales on the Chicago stock exchange yesterday were as follows:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	50	4	4	4
Do pfd	100	33¾	33½	33½
American Radiator pfd	100	113½	113½	116¾
Chicago Title and Trust	103	90	89½	90
Chicago Union Trac. pfd	815	32¾	32	32¾
Diamond Match	170	127¾	126¾	127¾
National Biscuit	583	39	38	39
Do pfd	215	100	100	100
South Side Elevated	5	92	92	92
Street's Stable Car	120	28¾	28	28¾
Do pfd	71	86	84	86
Swift & Co	10	101	101	101
United Boxboard	85	18	18	18
West Chicago	76	47	46	46½

BONDS.

$ 2000 Chi Edi 5s...102¾ | $ 1000 W C 1st m 5s 96
15000 Fed T 5s.....45

Clearings in Chicago yesterday were $33,836,501, and a week ago $31,953,293. New York exchange sold yesterday in Chicago at 30c premium.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Today's market closed strong. Amalgamated at 51¼, up 1⅛; Copper Range at 46⅝, up ⅞; Shannon at 9¼, up 1⅛; and Utah at 35, up ⅛. Total sales amounted to 24,961 shares and $37,000 of bonds. Trading broadened somewhat. The undertone was strong and in several cases there was a display of strength. An 8 point advance in Tamarack was the feature. The report that MacGinnis had disposed of his Boston and Montana shares caused renewed buying of Amalgamated. Call loans, 4@4½ per cent; time loans, collateral, 4½@5 per cent; time loans, mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent; clearing house loans, 4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	5,300	50¾	51¼	50¾	51½
Adventure	530	2½	3	2½	3
Allouez	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Amer. Tel.	375	125¾	126	125¾	126
Atchison	150	67¾	67½	67¾	67½
Amn. Sugar	67	117½	118	117½	117⅝
Do pfd	38	174	174½	174	174½
Agt. Chem.	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do pfd	25	72	72	71¾	71¾
Amn. Woolen	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	86	60½	60½	60	60
Bingham	22	23	23	23	23
Copper Range	1,016	45¾	46½	45¾	46⅜
Calumet	15	445	448	445	448
Cons. Mercur	915	65	70	65	70
Centennial	117	17½	17½	16¾	17½
Chi. Junction	25	145	145	145	145
Do pfd	10	124	124	124	124
Daly West	110	34½	34½	34½	34½
*Edison Elec	3	237	237	237	237
Franklin	145	8¾	9	8¾	9
Guanajuata	140	85	96	85	96
Granby	1,000	3½	3½	3½	3½
Gen. Electric	53	174½	174½	174	174
Isle Royale	45	7¾	8	7¾	8
Mass. Mining	380	4¼	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Mohawk	410	38¾	39	38¾	39
Michigan	80	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Mass. Elec	452	23½	23½	23½	23½
Do pfd	310	78	78¾	78	78¾
Mex. Tel.	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Mass. Gas	337	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾
Do pfd	148	81½	81¾	81½	81¾
Mayflower	300	62¼	75	62½	75
New Idria	200	10	10	10	10
N. Eng. Tel.	15	121	121	121	121
Osceola	221	60¾	61¼	60½	61½
Old Dom	265	11	11	11	11
Parrot	590	23½	23¾	23	23½
Pullman	15	216	216	216	216
Quincy	98	98	100	98	98
Shannon	1,945	7¾	9¼	7¾	9¼
Santa Fe	20	2	2	2	2
Swift & Co	5	101	101	101	101
Trinity	240	55¼	55¼	55	55
Tamarack	98	114	118	114	118
Un. Shoe Mch. pfd	75	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Utah	2,485	35	35¾	34¾	35
U. S. Mining	1,750	19¾	19¾	19¼	19½
Un. Fruit	99	99	99	98¾	99
U. S. Coal & Oil	1,000	9	9¼	9	9¼
Un. Pac	60	79	79	78¾	78¾
Do pfd	2	89	89	89	89
Winona	100	7	7	7	7
Wolverine	15	72	72	72	72

*Ex-div. †Ex-rites

BONDS.

$ 5000 Am Tel 4s... 93¾ | $25000 NEC of Y 5s.. 96½
1500 Atch 4s..... 98½ | 1000 NET 4½s.. 106 102
1000 B-C-R joint.. 91½ | 1000 Nor Elec 5s.. 100
1000 KCM-B 4s.... 92 | 500 West Tel 5s..100

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Money was in fair demand and the supplies were sufficient. Business on the stock exchange opened quiet and irregular. Later the market developed general firmness, owing to the more favorable view taken of the far eastern outlook, though operators were inclined to wait. Consols became firmer, but reacted at the close. Americans opened dull, improved moderately to about parity, became inactive and closed quiet. Grand Trunk was dull, owing to disappointing traffic returns, but recovered towards the close. Russian and Japanese securities advanced and closed fairly steady. The stock exchange will be closed Jan. 23. Bullion to the amount of £55,000 was taken into the Bank of England today. Closing stocks:

Con. for money	87¼	N. Y. Central	123½
Con. for acct	88	Nor. & Western	58¼
Anaconda	7⅞	Do pfd	99
Atchison	69¾	Ont. & Western	23½
Do pfd	91½	Pennsylvania	61⅜
Balt. & Ohio	82¼	Rand Mines	9⅝
Can. Pacific	126⅜	Reading	22¾
Ches. & Ohio	34¼	Do 1st pfd	40
Chi. Gt. West	17	Do 2d pfd	30
Chi. Mil. & St. P	147¼	South. Ry.	21¾
De Beers	20¼	Do pfd	81¼
Denver & Rio G	21⅝	South. Pacific	59¾
Do pfd	71½	Union Pacific	81¼
Erie	28⅝	Do pfd	92
Do 1st pfd	69¼	U. S. Steel	11¼
Do 2d pfd	49	U. S. Steel pfd	68⅝
Ill. Central	135	Wabash	21
Louis. & Nash	111¾	Do pfd	39¼
Mis., Kan. & Texas	17½		

Bar silver, easy, 26 15-16d per ounce. Money, 2½@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½@2⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ per cent.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Prices on the bourse today opened firm and later became weaker. The weekly statement of the Imperial bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	40,940,000
Treasury notes increased	2,820,000
Other securities decreased	121,680,000
Notes in circulation decreased	136,520,000

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Prices on the bourse today opened stronger. Later business became dull and irregular, and stocks closed feeble. Russian imperial 4s closed at 100. The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent. Three per cent rentes, 97f 72½ centimes for the account.

WHEAT CORNER IS ENJOINED.

Four St. Louis Commission Companies Secure Temporary Order in the Circuit Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—Temporary injunctions against the Merchants' Exchange were granted today by the Circuit court at the request of four grain commission houses, who were caught in the December wheat corner.

The companies are Thyson Commission company, Orthwein's Sons Commission company, Buschmeyer Commission company, and the C. H. Albers Commission company.

The injunctions lie as to the money deposited in banks to secure margins, but the judges declined to grant injunctions restraining the Merchants' Exchange from disciplining its members by suspension or expulsion for failure to carry out their contracts.

STOCK LIST TAKES BRACE

MARKET RESPONDS TO BETTER TURN OF SENTIMENT.

Money Conditions Regarded as More Favorable on Reports of Profitable Business Status Throughout the Country—Lull in War News—Keen Interest in Movements of United States Steel and Rock Island Issues—Amalgamated a Feature.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The strength of today's stock market was not assignable to any particular developments, and save in a few instances there seemed to be no peculiar or especial forces at work. The market was affected by general considerations. The great ease in money rates bids fair to continue. Money for long periods can be borrowed at 4 per cent. The evidence is general that there is a large profitable business throughout the country. There is proof of improvement in the steel and iron business and a general reaction against the unwarranted pessimism "scares" manufactured by speculators. These factors led the majority of the larger and more prominent speculators to take the buying side of the market and while these operators will sell stocks and take profits from time to time, no abiding change in their attitude can be expected until there is some new adverse element in the situation.

Foreign cables brought little war news today, but such as they did bring were of a peaceful nature. London was a moderate buyer of stocks here, and on our own stock exchange prices, although dull, were firm. Interest is keenest in this market in the movement in the United States Steel and Rock Island issues. Announcement was made that United States sinking fund 5 per cent bonds had been listed in London. The dealings in Steel bonds were on a large scale here and their price rose 1½ points. Steel preferred stock also rose steadily, and transactions in this stock on its gain in price were as large as in the bonds. Rock Island stocks further reflected the gratification of Wall street over what may be called unlooked for conservatism which arranged the terms of the company's new bond plans. The movement also displayed unrest, particularly in a large short interest in Rock Island securities.

Consolidated Gas stocks and all local transportation companies rose notably upon that class of buying described in stock exchange parlance as "good." Generally speaking, the advances throughout the market were about one point. Stocks which were especially active and strong in addition to those stated were many minor railroad issues, such as Wisconsin Central, Denver and Rio Grande, Chicago and Alton, Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie. Amalgamated Copper was another prominent feature in the day's market. Day after day brings news of the large consumption of copper metal, particularly in Germany.

Close: Money on call easy, 1¼@2 per cent; closing bid, 1½; offered at 1¾. Time loans much easier; 60 days, 8 per cent bid; 90 days and six months, 4@4¼. Prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5. Sterling exchange steady, opened strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485.95@486.05 for demand and at 483.10@483.20 for 60 day bills. Posted rates, 483¾ and 486¼. Commercial bills, 482¾. Bar silver, 58¾. Mexican dollars, 45. Government bonds steady. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Jn. 18. Jn.
Am. Sugar	2,800	125¾	124¾	126 124⅝
Do pfd	100	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
Am. Locomotive	700	17⅜	17¼	17½ 17¼
Do pfd	100	77	77	77
Am. Woolen	100	11¼	11¼	11¼
Do pfd	100	70	70	70
Am. Smelting	1,200	88¾	88¾	89 88
Do pfd	400	90	89⅝	90 90
Am. Agl. Chem	100	14½	14¼	14½
Am. Dist. Tel	300	25	24¼	24⅝
Am. Ice Securities	400	27¾	27	27⅜
Am. Linseed	100	10	10	10
Am. Tob. pfd	200	133	133	133
Am. Malting	200	4	4	4 4⅛
Am. Car Fndry	700	19½	19	19¼ 18⅞
Do pfd	300	68¾	68	68
Am. Ice	1,400	9¾	8¾	9 9
Do pfd	1,200	32¾	32¼	32⅝ 33¼
Am. T. C. & Cable	400	86¾	86	86¾ 85¾
Allis-Chalmers	200	7¼	7¼	7¼
Anaconda	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Atchison	7,600	67¾	67	67¾ 66⅞
Do pfd	1,000	89	88¾	89 88⅝
Amal. Copper	42,400	51½	50¾	51⅜ 50⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1,200	82	81¾	82 81⅝
Do pfd	100	91	91	91
C. B. & Q.	25	181	181	181
C. & N. W.	400	167	166¼	167 165
Chi. & Alton	12,700	38¾	38¼	38⅝ 36
Do pfd	1,800	85¼	84½	85¼ 80
C. M. & St. P.	9,700	144¾	143¼	144 142⅞
Chi. Terminal	100	12¾	12¾	12½ 12
Do pfd	1,000	32¾	32¾	32¾ 32
Ches. & Ohio	700	53⅜	53¼	53½ 53¼
Con. Tob. pfd	700	103¾	103	103
Canadian Pac	2,100	118¾	117¾	118¾ 117⅞
Con. Gas, N. Y.	1,200	193¾	192	193¾ 192⅝
C., C. C. & St. L.	800	78	77¼	78 77
Col. & Southern	1,200	31	30¾	31
Do 2d pfd	700	26¼	25¾	26¼ 25¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	600	30¾	29½	30½
Col. & H. C. & I.	200	14¾	14¾	14¾
Chi. Un. Traction	8,300	6¼	6¼	6¼ 5⅝
Do pfd	1,000	33¾	31½	32 32½
Chi. & G. Western	1,000	12¾	12¾	12¾ 12¼
Do pfd B	500	29¾	29¾	29¾
Corn Products	7,300	20¾	19¾	20¼ 19⅝
Do pfd	400	77	76¾	77 76¾
D., L. & W.	200	273½	273	273½ 271
Del. & Hudson	600	166½	166¼	166½ 164½
Den. & R. G.	2,200	22	21	22
Do pfd	500	70¾	70	70¾
D. S. S. & A.	100	10	10	10
Dist. Sec. Corp.	700	24¾	24	24¾ 24
Erie	1,200	28	27	27¾
Erie	6,400	27¾	27¼	27⅝ 27½
Do 1st pfd	4,800	67¾	66¾	67 66¾
Do 2d pfd	800	48	47¾	47¾ 47¼
Gen. Electric	400	175¾	174	174
Hocking Valley	200	74¾	74¾	74⅝
Illinois Central	700	119¾	119	119½ 118¾
Internat. Pump	100	33	33	33
Illinois Central	200	131¾	131	131¼ 130½
Iowa Central	600	22¾	22	22½ 22½
Do pfd	200	41¾	41¼	41⅝
Int. Paper	100	11¾	11½	11¾ 11
Do pfd	200	63¾	63¾	63¾
K. C. F. S. & M pfd	900	68	67¾	68
K. C. & Southern	700	20¼	20¼	20¼ 19⅝
Do pfd	1,000	57¾	57¼	57¾ 57¼
L. & N.	1,200	108½	108¼	108¾ 107½
M., S. P. & S. S. M.	3,200	66	64	65¼ 62¾
Do pfd	1,800	123¾	123¼	123¾
Met. Securities	300	86¾	86¾	86¾
Manhattan	2,000	144	142¾	143¾ 142¼
M., K. & T.	900	17¾	17½	17¾ 17¼
Do pfd	1,100	40¼	40	40¼
Met. St. Ry.	1,900	122¾	121	122½ 121
Nat. Cent. Ltd.	2,100	12¾	12¼	12¾ 12¾
Mo. Pacific	7,700	92¾	92	92½ 92
N. C. & St. L.	20	112	112	112
Nat. Biscuit	400	39½	38¾	39½ 38
N. R. R. T. 2d pfd	1,300	27	26¾	27 26¾
Do pfd	1,000	80¼	80	80¼
Nat. Lead	300	16	16	16 16
Do pfd	200	83	83	83
N. Y. Central	700	119¾	119½	119¾ 118¾
Norfolk & W.	600	57¼	57¼	57¼ 57¼
N. Am. Co.	8,400	84½	83¼	83¾ 83
N. Y. Air B.	2,900	21¾	21¼	21¾ 21¼
N. Y. Air B.	200	134¾	134	134¾ 135⅝
Phoenix	400	15	15	15
People's Gas	1,400	98¼	97¼	98¼ 97¼
Penn. R. R.	14,200	119¾	118¾	119¾ 119¼
Pacific Mail	3,000	33¾	31¾	32 32⅜
P. Steel Car	700	28	28	28
Do pfd	200	69¼	69¼	69½
Pacific Coast	200	54¾	54	54 55¼
Do 2d pfd	200	65	65	66
Reading	2,400	45¾	44¾	45¾ 44⅝
Do 1st pfd	100	78¾	78¾	78¾
Ry. St. Sp. pfd	200	77	76	76
Rep. I. & Steel	1,000	7	6¾	7
Do pfd	1,600	42¾	42¼	42⅝ 42
Rock Island	6,000	22¾	22¼	22¾ 22¼
Do pfd	7,500	63¾	58¾	63¾ 58
Southern Ry.	4,500	21¾	21¼	21⅝ 20¾
Do pfd	400	74¾	74¾	74¾ 73½
St. J. & G. I.	400	13	12½	13
Do 1st pfd	800	19	18	19
So. Pacific	6,900	49	48¼	49 48¾
St. L. & S. W.	200	14½	14¼	14½ 13¾
Do pfd	50	34¾	34¾	34½
S. L. & S. F. 2d pfd	1,300	43¼	41¼	43½
Sloss S. S. & I.	600	34	33¾	34
S. R. I.	100	18	18	18
S. & S. & E. 1st pfd	800	74	74	74
Texas Pacific	900	25¾	25¾	26¼
Tenn. C. & I.	4,900	38¾	37½	38½ 37¼
T., St. L. & W.	200	26¾	26¾	26¾ 26¼
Do pfd	200	39¾	39	39
Third Avenue	100	123	123	123
Union Pacific	6,300	79¾	78¾	79¾ 78¾
Do pfd	500	90	90	90
U. S. & P. pfd	100	54	54	54 54
Un. Ry. & T. Co.	100	11¼	11¼	11¼
Do pfd	100	45	45	45 45
U. S. Realty	9,200	7¼	6	6⅝ 6
Do pfd	12,700	46¾	44½	46¾ 44
U. S. Rubber	300	12¾	12¾	12¾ 12¼
Do pfd	500	45	43¾	45
U. S. Leather	300	7¼	7¼	7¼ 7⅛
Do pfd	400	77	76¾	77
U. S. Steel	20,500	11¼	10¾	11¼ 10⅝
Do pfd	83,100	59¾	58¾	59¾ 58¾
U. S. Cast I. P.	100	7¼	7¼	7¼
Va. Caro. Chem.	1,500	29½	29	29½
Do pfd	100	102¾	102¾	102¾
W. & L. E.	500	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do 2d pfd	1,200	28	27	27¾
Wabash	300	21¾	20½	20½ 20⅜
Do pfd	1,300	38½	38¼	38¾ 38⅛
Wis. Central	6,400	20½	19¾	20½ 19¾
Do pfd	7,800	47	44½	47 44¾
Western Union	700	87¾	87¼	87¾ 87¼
Westinghouse	2,300	170½	167	170½
Do pfd	300	194	193	194

Total sales of stocks, 447,300 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	220	United States	103
American	100	Wells Fargo	205

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s reg	105¾	Do coup	123¼
Do coup	105¾	U. S. old 4s. reg	107¾
U. S. 3s reg	106	Do coup	107¾
Do coup	106¾	U. S. 5s. reg	101½
U. S. new 4s. reg	132½	Do coup	101½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$4000 Atch gen 4s	99¾@100	div 5s	114
1000 do adjmt	88¾	$1000 M K T 4s	97@97¼
$1000 Atlant Coast	114	16000 do ext 5s	99@99¼
		5000 Mich Cent 5s	112¾

4s	93	$1000 Met St Ry 5s	113¾		
3000 Am Thread 4s	74	13000 do 4s	90¼@91		
2000 Bkln El 4s	102¾	1000 Mo P ir 5s	100¾		
7000 B-O 3½s	83¾@84	25000 N-W 4s	90¾@91		
13000 do 4s	101¾	2000 do Poca 4s	89¼		
18000 do S W 3½s	88¾@89	1000 N Y G-E 4s	93		
12000 do Pitts 4½s	98¾@99	1000 do 5s	110¾		
8000 C St P M-O cons	130¾	38000 N P 3s	71¼@72		
3000 C-N W 3½s	98¼	9000 do 4s	102¾		
30000 C F-I g m 5s	98¾@99	3000 N Y C 3½s	89		
73000 C Pac 4s	100@¾	4000 N Y C L 3½s	89		
4000 do 3½s	85	76000 O S L 4s	93½@94		
11000 Chi Term 4s	81¼@82	10000 do 5s	111¾		
20000 C C C-St L g m	96	46000 Penna gtd 4½s	108¼@¾		
9000 C-O 4½s	102¾@¾	10000 do conv	105¾		
10000 do R-A con 4s	100¾	5000 P-P un 1st	123¾		
42000 C R I-P gen 4s	101¾@102	40000 Rdg gen 4s	95¾@¾		
738000 do new 4s	69¾@71	9000 R G W 1st	94		
457000 do coll 5s	77¼@79¼	21000 St L S W 1st	92¾		
7000 Can So 2d	107	39000 do con 4s	71¾@72¾		
1000 C G L 5s	107	13000 St L-S F g m 5s	110¾		
6000 C-A 3½s	75¼	5000 do 4s	83¾		
53000 C E-Q joint	91¾@94	5000 St L-I M 5s	112¾		
20000 do Neb ex	106	4000 do 4s	84¼		
2000 Cent Ga con 5s	104¼	2000 St P-D 1st	107¾		
1000 Cl-Erie 1st 5s	117¾	44000 S A-A P 4s	78¾@79¼		
3000 Con Gas 5s

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BRANCHES.	LOCATION.
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H. SCHMIDT	Archer-av., 3022.
F. BAKER	Archer-av. and 35th-st.
CHARLES JUNGK	Ashland-av., n. 4060.
E. BIES	Canal, S. of 29th-st.
E. RICHARDS	Cottage Grove-av., 2300
WILLIAM WEBER	Cottage Grove-av., 2614
E. BRAUN	Cottage Grove-av., 3134
OLDKAMP DRUG CO.	Cottage Grove-av. & 33d.
E. MARSHALL	Cottage Grove & 35th.
E. PATTERSON	Cottage Grove-av. & 37th.
E. SIMMS	Cottage Grove-av., 3916
E. LARSEN CO.	Cottage Grove-av., 4134
BISSON	Cottage Grove-av., 5034
ADEK BROS.	Cottage Grove & 63d.
E. SHERMAN	Cottage Grove & 66th.
E. HEINE	Halsted, S. & 31st-sts.
ARFIELD PHARM.	Garfield-blvd. & Center.
RANZ & ARMACOST	Grand-blvd. & 43d-st.
RANZ HEINE	Halsted, S. & 31st-sts.
EO. H. RAILFS	Halsted, S. & 37th-sta.
OHN P. OPELIN	Halsted-st., S., 4180.
E. WARD	Halsted-st., S., 4341.
W. KRISAM	Halsted & 55th-sts.
W. KNOCHE	Halsted, S. & 61st-st.
OHN LYNCH	286 E. 35th-st.
F. FORBRICH	Indiana-av. & 35th-st.
M. ERNST & CO.	Indiana-av. & 39th-st.
E. HITCHCOCK	Indiana-av. & 43d-st.
EO. W. McDONALD	Indiana-av. & 47th-st.
J. MEIER	Michigan-av., 31st and Indiana-av.
F. SIEGFRIED	Lake-av. & 50th-st.
SIMMS	Michigan-av., S. 2203.
OSEPH RZEZYNSKI	Morgan-st., S. 3315.
E. JOHNSTONE	So. Chicago-av., 6818.
ARRISON PHAR.	State, S., & Harrison.
F. MOFFAT	State, S. & Archer-av.
W. A. BIGNOLD	State-st., 2200.
A. BIMMONS	State-st., S., 2727.
A. SCHROEPFER	State-st., S., 3160.
RYAN & DAWSON	3255 State-st.
RANKIN & WHITE	State-st., S., & 36th-pl.
EO. HILGER	Sangamon-st., S. 3313.
OUSE KING	State-st., S., 4259.
OHN DIETZ	State-st., S., 4449.
E. LAVENE	State-st., S., 4824.
E. KREYSSLER	State, S., & 51st-sts.
P. GANTER	State-st., S., 5501.
E. WEIS	State-st., S., & Wentworth-sts.
E. HARPER	Stony Island-av., 7032.
F. McQUILLEN	Vincennes-av., 7301.
R. D. BEVIS	Vincennes-av. and 79th.
F. LEVI	Wabash & Harrison-st.
F. FISCHER	Wabash-av. & 16th-st.
F. HEINEMANN	Wabash-av., 2600.
RED ZEIDNER	Wallace-st., 2600.
EO. LENZ	Wallace-st., 2901.
H. WHEELER	Wallace & 32d-sts.
ICTORIA PAL PHAR.	Wentworth-av. & 22d-st
C. TURQUIST	Wentworth-av., 2458.
E. PACKARD	Wentworth-av., 2901.
E. RISS	Wentworth-av. & 31st.
J. DIETZ & BRO.	Wentworth-av. & 39th.
F. LUNDE	Wentworth-av. & 43d.
A. KAERWER	Wentworth-av., 4642.
J. LAUTERBACH	Wentworth-av. & 55th.
E. BRUNS	Wentworth-av. & 67th.
E. BRUNS	Wentworth-av. & 69th.
LOUIS KING	222 d Wentworth-av.
E. NEWPORT	Wentworth-av. & Princeton
OTTO RIEMANN	29th & Indiana-av.
F. HERMAN	31st-st. & Calumet-av.
E. HEINEMANN	31st-st., E., 233.
F. BERMELE	35th-st., W. & Wood-sts.
A. McARDLE	37th-st. & Rhodes-av.
E. BETTING	39th-st. & Calumet-av.
E. FRANK	Ellis-av., 4061.
E. KENYON	41st-st., E., 455.
E. KRAUS	43d-st. & Lake-av.
E. VON RACHELLE	43d-st. & Ellis-av.
TTO FORGES	43d-st. & Wabash-av.
E. HANSEN	43d-st. & Langley-av.
HN CONRAD & CO.	47th-st. & Lake-av.
KENWOOD PHAR.	47th-st. & Kenwood-av.
C. A. JACOBS	47th-st. & Evans-av.
E. ANDERSON	47th-st. & Dannhalm-av.
E. McLENNAN	47th-st. & Grand-blvd.
OCK PHARMACY	47th & St. Lawrence.
E. ENGELMANN	51st-st. & Cottage-av.
E. TIRRELL	51st and Grand-blvd.
H. C. ECKART	51st-st., W., 1101.
E. ROLLAND	51st-st. & Madison-av.
E. CRESS	53d-st., E., 157.
E. LACEY	55th & Washington-av.
E. ROLLAND	55th-st. & Madison-av.
AOB & CO.	55th-st., E., 500.
R. BOWEN	55th-st., E., 500.
E. STEELE	55th-st., E., 1068.
E. LAIDLAW	57th-st., E., 1036.
E. GOODELL	58th-st. & Prairie-av.
TTLIEB WEINER	60th-st. & Center-av.
E. WASHBURN	61st-st. & Wentworth-av.
ALLEN'S PHARMACY	61st-st. & Ellis-av.
J. KAERWER	63st-st. & Indiana-av.
E. HEINEMANN	63d-st. & Normal-av.
WL PHARMACY	63d-st., E., 425.
AX SCHOBLE	63d-st., W., 1223.
E. ADAMS & CO.	63d-st., W., 1704.
F. H. ELLIOTT	68th-st. & Honore.
EO. RITTER	69th-st., W., 450.
E. CALEF	71st-st., W., 330.
E. ROUTS	71st-st., W., 428.
A. TILLMAN & SON	75th-st. E., & Coles-av.
E. WHEELER	79th-st. & Lowe-av.
P. MARTIN	9157 Commercial-av.

WEST DIVISION.

Branches.	Location.
DELL & CO.	Madison-st., W., 278.
W. H. AMBRECHT	Madison & Aberdeen.
PASSAGE PHARMACY	Madison-st., W., 389.
J. C. WHITEFORD	Madison-st., W., 490.
F. A. THAYER	Madison-st., W., 572.
E. M. POWELL	Madison-st., W., 690.
M. U. MASON	Madison-st., W., 735.
H. R. GILLESPIE	Madison-st., W., 824.
MILTON C. SMUCKER	Madison, W. & Oakley.
H. REUTER	Madison, W. & 40th-av.
C. A. FISCHER	Madison, W., & 42d-av.
A. H. SCHROEDER	Madison, W., & Homan.
D. GEYMER	Milwaukee-av., 719.
KOSLOWSKI DRUG CO.	Milwaukee-av., 2322
MILWAUKEE-AV. PH.	Milwaukee-av., 4068.
XELOWSKI DRUG CO.	Milwaukee-av., 4068.
EO. REMUS	Milwaukee-av., 4134.
B. PENNINGTON & CO.	Milwaukee-av., 4346.
L. QUALES	Milwaukee-av., 1056.
G. HALLER	Milwaukee-av., 1482.
UPTON PHARMACY	Milwaukee-av., 1240.
OTTO J. HARTWIG	Milwaukee-av., 1488.
MOYEN BROS.	Milwaukee-av., 1570.
MAX DOBRATZ	Milwaukee-av., 1595.
CHAS. J. BERTRAM	Milwaukee-av., 1701.
EO. DE WITZ	Milwaukee-av., 1941.
WORLD & WERTHMANN	Milwaukee-av., 2404.
C. R. GRUENER	North-av., W., 740.
O. F. KREITER	North-av., W., 859.
HENRY SCHAPER	North-av., W., 887.
KAPPUS BROS.	North-av., W., 1309.
G. ADLER	North-av., W., 1084.
L. DEGEN	Ogden-av., 192.
C. F. BROWN	Ogden-av., 266.
A. STEWART	Ogden-av., 360.
E. W. WILSON	Ogden-av., 475.
FARHART'S PHAR.	Ogden-av. & Taylor-st.
H. H. CRAWSHAW	Ogden-av., 987.
R. VOGEL	Ogden-av., 1389.
C. C. THIEL	Ogden-av., 1506.
M. I. ISGRIG	Ogden-av., 1629.
F. S. WILSON	Taylor, W. & Center.
A. ARONSON	Taylor, W. & Loomis.
EDWIN S. BERNARD	Taylor, W. & Loomis.
J. ROBIN	Taylor & Paulina-sts.
G. E. SMITH	Taylor, W. & Racine-av.
BRONSON & SONS	Van Buren & Aberdeen.
C. CHAMPION	Van Buren, W. & Robey.
METROPOLITAN PHAR.	Van Buren, W. & Laflin.
J. C. RUSCH	Van Buren & Marshfield.
T. B. SMILLIE	Van Buren & Wood-sts.
H. GIDDINGS	Van Buren-st., 1035.
F. H. KELLETT	Van Buren & Francisco.
SCHROEDER & VA- BRACHT	Van Buren, W. & Kedzie.
J. M. SCOTT	Wabansia-av., W., 2643.
SCHROEDER BROS.	Western-av., N., 296.
A. GABERT	Western-av., N., 1512.
C. WHITEFORD	Western, S. & Wilson-av.
F. W. THOMAS	Western, S. & Jackson
C. LANZ	Western-av., S., 1100.
H. SHAFIRO	12th-st., W., 298.
H. SILVERBERG	12th-st., W., 306.
ROESCH & SALCHERT	12th-st., W., 314.
BEHRENS & RAHLFS	12th-st., W., 616.
BRUNO H. GOLL	12th-st., W. & Ashland.
C. PATERA	12th-st., W., 1912.
F. BEHRENS	12th, W., & Western-av
P. LARSEN	12th, W., & Redzie-av.
L. LORIMER	12th-st., W., 1913.
A. STAMM	12th-st., W., & 40th-av.
E. C. SCHUSTER	12th-st., W., 2109.
A. ROSENWALD	14th-st., W., 223.
JAMES GUTHRIE	14th-st., W., & Loomis-sts.
F. ALEXA	19th-st., W., 664.
J. O. WISTEIN	21st-st., W., 989.
S. LINK	21st-st., W., 1040.
E. H. WOLTERSDORF	21st-st., W., 900.
M. WARHANIK	22d, W., & Leavitt-sts.
JOHN CHWATAL	22d-st., W., 1150.
S. MATTAS	22d-st., W., 1540.
V. PILLAN	22d-st., W., 1620.
S. STILES	22d-st., W., 1812.
C. H. FITZNER	24th, W., & Oakley-av.
O. A. MARK	26th-st., W., 2170.
A. NAFZIGAN	47th-st., W., 57.
H. CLARISSEY	48th-av., S., 512.

NORTH DIVISION.

Branches.	Location.
J. M. ALLEN	Argyle-av., E., 1248.
R. BROWN	Ashland, N., & Addison.
HIGH SCHOOL PHAR.	
O. VAN NICE	Ashland and Graceland.
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE	Belmont, E., & Hoyne.
J. P. BERNHARDT	Belmont-av., 1936.
C. F. FISCHER	Bryn Mawr & Winthrop
F. E. VOIGT	Center & Bissell-sts.
H. LAIDISH	Chicago-av., 1203.
L. HESSELROTE	Chicago-av. & Sedgwick
R. J. BATE	Clark, N. & Ohio-sts.
E. H. SCHNOR	Clark, N. & Division-sts.
J. A. LOVELESS	Clark & Superior-sts.
J. A. BUTTS	Clark, N., & Chestnut.
H. H. KAHN	Clark, N., & Division.
PLAZA PHARMACY	Clark, N. & North-av.
LUZERNE PHARMACY	Clark, N. & Center-sts.
SCHRAGGE	Clark, N. & Webster.
JOHN J. SCHMITT	Clark & Arlington-pl.
O. BARTLING	Clark, N. & Halsted.
J. S. ROTH	Clark, N. & Lincoln-av.
T. GARDNER	Clark, N. & Wilson-av.
J. BEHNKE	Clark, N., 1249.
ALVIN H. MEYER	Clark, N., 1482.
LOUIS MARNITZ	Clark, N., 1750.
FOSTER & PHAR.	Clark, N., 3584.
H. THOMPSON	Cleveland-av., 377.
DR. EDWARD'S OFFO	Clybourn & Larrabee.
EERING PHARMACY	Clybourn-av., 1774.
J. M. HORN	Diversey-blvd. E. 1854
AUGUST WENDALL	Division-st., E., 225.
A. COPPOCK	Evanston & Barry-avs.
A. F. BLETTNER	Evanston-av., 1014.
T. TELSCHER	Evanston-av., 1974.
R. VOGELSANG	Fremont-st., 88.
F. E. STOLZE	Halsted, N., & Cornelia.
F. P. LANNERY	Halsted, N., & Diversey
O. F. DUKE	Halsted-st., N., 935.
HEALEY & RENNEN	Halsted-st., N., 985.
HERMAN	Halsted-st., N., 1190.
W. W. CHRISTENSEN	Halsted-st., N., 1748.
R. VAHLTEICH	Halsted-st., N., 1881.
W. G. MARK	Halsted-st., N., 2030.
BELLACK BROS.	Lincoln & Belden-avs.
R. H. DOEDERLEIN	Lincoln & Wrightwood.
PETER MERZ & SON	Lincoln & George-sts.
E. SCHERNER	Lincoln & Belmont-avs.
C. HOFFMANN	Lincoln & Cornelia-avs.
JOHN C. HOTTINGER	Lincoln-av., 1000.
CULLEN PHARMACY	Lincoln-av., 1659.
HANOVER PHARM.	Lincoln-av., 1934.
H. KREMER	Lincoln-av., 2230.
BERNARDIN & SON	North & Hudson-avs.
HERMAN FRY	North-av., E., 161.
F. X. DIEDEN	North-av., E., 311.
HERMAN FRY	North-av., E., 354.
THE ROSE PHAR.	North-av., E., 356.
WIELAND PHAR.	North-av., E., 418.
J. WEISMAN	North & Sedgwick-sts.
O. W. ARTZ	Racine & Webster-avs.
DR. W. S. GATES	1295 E. Ravenswd Pk.
L. E. BANGART	Ravenswood Park-av. & Melrose-st.
J. E. JEWEL	E. Ravenswood Park-av. & Greenleaf-sts.
F. O. SCHMIDT	Roscoe & Robey, s.w.cor
F. E. KIRBY	Rush-st. & Walton-pl.
O. BERGENGREN	Seminary & Barry-avs.
OGDEN GROVE PHAR.	Sheffield-av., 96.
A. NOE	Sheffield-av., 845.
E. H. UMENHOFER	Sheffield & Webster-avs
W. E. POUDER & CO.	Sheridan-road, 1309.
F. T. BERGER	Southport-av. & Roscoe.
GREEN & WEISER	State & Chicago, n.w. cor
G. W. HERZBURG	Wells, N., & Oak-sts.
F. H. ALBORN	Wells, N., & Division.
O. A. MARK	Wells, N., & Schiller.
O. J. HAAS	Wells, N., & Eugenie.
B. L. ROOS	Wells-st., 741.

SUBURBAN.

Branches.	Location.
L. N. FENNE	Avondale, Ill.
F. C. OBERMEIER	Berwyn.
GEO. ENGELLAND	Blue Island.
W. S. CARPENTER	Downer's Grove.
JOHN COOPER	Evanston.
H. E. CHANDLER & CO.	Evanston.
JOHN HARTRENFT	Highland Park.
W. M. BROWN	La Grange.
GEO. BEDFORD	Maywood.
W. W. OAKS	Oak Park.
M. J. ISGRIG	Oak Park.
GARRISON BROS.	Winnetka.
J. F. KELLY	West Pullman.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Ida Antczewski, Katarzyna Fryckowiak	22—22
Augustus Kenney, Theodora F. Merryman	25—24
Alfred Puppert, Marie Erant	24—19
Sallie Scalzo, Frances Soriano	19—17
Frank Sakowski, Mary Krause	22—19
Giovani B. Bruno, Maria Lagoria	26—22
Joseph W. Droll, J. J. Grace Henry	22—21
Joseph Gruzik, Sophie Engelking	27—25
George W. Hollinsworth, Helen E. Zimmerman	24—21
Herbert S. Boyer, Anna Theleman	35—35
William H. Miller, Ethel Fowler	24—28
Alvin E. Northnerg, Elgin, Ill.; Tillie M. Matern	28—23
Casimir Venlous, Katrina Andraninkie	28—18
Albert Vambach, Suel Grumbr	22—18
Frank Kusniesz, Nellie Nussunim	21—21
Julius F. Verner, Ella Seiter	43—19
James F. Clifford, Frances Peters	32—20
Frank Pavlicek, Rosa Island, Ill.; Sonj Uranak	21—20
Max M. Picker, Martha Stockman	28—21
Ernst Nothheifer, Mary Kohenester	38—30
Charles Schmidt, Rose Kelley	31—31
Albert O. Clausen, Elizabeth Schurick	30—30
Edward G. Boehm, Clara Garris	22—19
Frank Kingsley, Tena Clankie	21—19
Charles Cerbenski, Anna Rusek	21—19
Joe Rapoola, Eleanora Hillolek	25—18
Martin Cryz, Maryanna Zimsiak	29—28
Willis Wetherell	23—22
Roy Keator, Nellie Wicliff	38—34
Karl Gerlach, Bertha Burstiss	24—20
Peter Kolrocto, Maryanna Wojtar	26—26
Frank R. Wolter, Carrie Skibbe	24—20
Stanley Rutkiewicz, Johanna Skilloka	23—22
Bernard Jonichowski, Bertha Borstdmann	28—20
Harry Heffron, Ralla J. Kaplan	20—20
Joseph Koebl, St. Louis, Mo.; Martha Abel	26—26
Vincent Lopresto, Anna Casterliuzza	22—21
Thomas J. Beasa, Stella Murawska	22—21
Henry Lehmann, Nellie McKeough	24—21
Thomas Downey, Nellie Dunck	24—18
Oscar Brye, Mollie Satota	29—22
Frank Grollno, Angela Crapicante	31—27
Stanley Grzenik, Hattie Sabliorowska	21—18
Thomas Andrew Smith, Dollie Klupping	18—18
Joseph Grochowski, Rozalia Bielawska	21—22
Thomas J. Loddgett, Julia Lind	27—27
Stanislaw Sworeck, Rozalie Czechowska	22—21
Thomas Gooley, Mary Noonan	27—27
Joseph Sullivan, Agnes Doyle	22—20
Peter Kolar, Louise Stoner	20—20
Frank R. Mickens, Rosie Pitts	25—24
Charles Riemer, Rose Seila	22—22
Joseph Meisaner, Fannie Meahnie	38—29
Frank Katz, Ida Hoffstadt	26—23
Walter Joseph Burns, Emma Loverin	27—27
William Nielsen, Theresa G. Boylan	22—22
Alfred Lagerhelm, Augusta V. D. Benefel	31—25
Patrick Burns, Annie O'Dowd	27—27
Robert R. Goibgs, Mollie Nenz	27—20
William A. Wallace, Caroline Cass	27—30
Casper M. Lieb, Sarah A. Hertz	27—30
John Schnase, Annie Fritsch	30—27
Harry E. Homp, Lillian Lavery	24—24
Edward Ashby Richardson, Rosena Hauck	34—33
Charles F. Heitsman, Cora Collins	49—30
John Fonken, Lohrville, Ia.; Margaret Flynn, Lake Forest, Ill.	35—24
Walter C. Lax, Mabel Hudlum	21—20
Will Gadson, Florence Bernard	25—18
Richard Gasner, Worth, Ill.; Hattie Hasse	25—18
Rosario Saletto, Stefan Gerace	28—18
Ellis Al Sandford, Dassy A. Hall	27—24
Christian Whitman, Anna Pahl	24—28
Victor Lambech, Mary Kinci	30—25
Frank Jozwak, Annie Klodzinska	26—25
James Gudgeon, Bertha V. Wilson	42—42
Max H. Smith, Martha Olkon	21—18
Bruno Rodo, Anna Demko	21—24
Charlie Everhart, Seneca, Ill.; Lena Newperf, same	33—25
Frank D. Stevens, Dora E. Mayle	25—Illa
Sigvard Olsen, Stella Vandervest	21—18
Josef Czog, Anna Probia	22—23
Albert E. Whitaker, Marion A. Donohue	38—23
John Crajan, Mary Hadlak	24—24
Hugo Schramon, Jenny Overlie	34—34
Antonio Latroni, Effie Clarke	23—27
August Zink, Minnie Fischer	29—27
Harry S. Webb, May Russe	26—22
Fred J. Grosinger, Myrtle Sherman	23—22
Jusaf Zemlis, Kazimere Danyknrdaitos	29—22
Charles Mansbridge, Myrtle A. Moore	24—22
William J. Robinson, Evanston, Ill.; Josephine McNamara	30—24
Nicholas Hinsberger, Katherine O'Connell	27—25
Paul Witthans, Susan Magner	30—25
Joseph Kopala, Maryanna Och	27—26
Joseph J. Rockwell, Lucy Barron	26—26
John Osowski, Anna Owntkowska	23—18
Peter H. Hixon, Anna Eva Baryant	25—20
George Simmonson, Jana Born	21—21
Jacob C. Geiger, Sophie Messner	37—28
Joseph Zulatoris, Annie Masokaites	27—24
Henry Hermann, Edith Kosmien	25—25
Anton Masurek, Mary Kozlowska	26—22
John B. Goodwin, Lena Belle Falter	28—20
John K. Walsh, Emma Lamie	37—27
William M. Saxon, Grace Kuszmaul	27—20
William A. Goodall, Capron, Ill.; Susie A. Miller	32—28
William Wrege, Annie Herman	44—36

Lessons in Domestic Science and Useful Household Hints every day in "The Tribune."

DEATHS.

Marriage or death notices will be cabled in condensed form, without extra charge, for publication in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, if advertisers so request, by writing on their notices when handing them in: "Cable to the New York Herald European edition."

IN MEMORIAM.

SWEENEY—Solemn requiem high mass will be celebrated at St. Viateur's church, Tuesday, at 8:30 a. m., in memory of John Sweeney, who died one year ago, aged 90 years.

SHERRY—In remembrance of our Margaret, who died Jan. 18, 1903.

Beaven, Jane.	Langlas, George.
Breen, Moses J.	McGifford, Isabella.
Bremner, Amelia M.	McGuire, Alice.
Bommersheim, John.	McCauley, Archie.
Capes, Lucy.	Minteering, Joseph F.
Christenson, Ellen.	Nicolson, Rosena.
Clancy, Thomas.	Niemeier, Otto.
Close, Edward.	Orr, Sophia L.
Cosgrave, Sarah.	Peters, Christian.
Cull, Charlotte.	Phelan, John P.
Cushing, Elizabeth.	Reed, Patrick F.
Davis, John G.	Reinagle, Margaret.
Ezell, Margaret.	Rodgers, Joseph D.
Foley, James.	Roberts, Rev. C. L. V.
Fuchs, Anna.	Scharnhost, Willie.
Gallagher, Kate.	Scott, Howard Grant.
Glickauf, Fannie.	Stump, Helen.
Henry, Thomas.	Taff, James H.
Heron, John.	Walker, Hudson.
Jensen, Cecilia K.	Ward, Bridget.
Jones, William.	Wilk, Friedericke.
Kacin, Frank E.	Winters, Caroline.
Keith, Emily Loomis.	Workman, Clarence.

BEAVEN—Jane, aged 60 years and 16 days, wife of Charles W., at St. Louis, Mo., on the 16th. Funeral from the residence of her son, Fred, 80 W. Montana-st., Wednesday at 1 p. m. sharp, by carriages to Rosehill.

BREEN—Moses J., Jan. 17, 1904, son of the late Philip and Katherine. Funeral from his late residence, 5626 Drexel-av., Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Thomas' church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

BREMNER—Amelia M., on Jan. 17, at Monterey, Ind., wife of George Bremner. Funeral notice later.

BOMMERSHEIM—John, Funeral Jan. 19 from 823 Troy-st. to Our Lady of Perpetual Help church at 9 o'clock, thence by carriages to St. Boniface.

CAPES—Jan. 17, Lucy Capes, aged 70 years, relict of Thomas Capes. Funeral from 205 Ontario-st. Wednesday at 2 p. m. to Montrose.

CHRISTENSON—Ellen, Jan. 16, aged 54 years, wife of Jens Christenson. Funeral from 86-88 Racine-av, Jan. 19 at 1 p. m., Rosehill.

CLANCY—Thomas, Jan. 17, husband of Margaret Clancy. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. from 3849 Lowe-av. to Church of Nativity, thence by cars to Mount Olivet.

CLOSE—Edward, aged 11 years, son of John and the late Mary Close. Funeral from 650 S. Washtenaw-av. Jan. 19, 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

COSGRAVE—Sarah, nee Dunne, beloved wife of Lieut. Edward Cosgrave, daughter of William and Charlotte Dunne, sister of the Rev. J. M. Dunne, Amelh, Michael, and Dennis. Funeral from her late residence, 1543 Ogden-av., Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 9:30 to the Blessed Sacrament church. Burial at Calvary.

CULL—Charlotte, Jan. 17, wife of James Cull, at 221 W. Congress-st. Funeral notice later.

CUSHING—Jan. 17, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. E. Funeral from 243 W. 39th-st. Wednesday at 9:30 to St. Cecelia's church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

DAVIS—John G., at 55 S. Sheldon-st. Funeral Tuesday, at 1:30 p. m. sharp, by carriages to Forest Home.

ESEILL, Margaret, wife of Andrew Eseill, at 1071 Thalia-av. Funeral Tuesday, 9:30 a. m., by carriages to St. Lawrence's church, thence to Mount Olivet.

FOLEY—James, beloved son of the late James Foley, and brother of Mrs. Smith. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 20, from his late residence, 3353 Ashland-av., at 9 a. m., to Our Lady of Good Counsel church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of Superior Lodge No. 106, A. C. K.

FUCHS—Anna, beloved wife of Hans Fuchs, at her late residence, 382 La Salle-av., Monday, Jan. 18, 1904, at 1 o'clock. Funeral notice later.

GALLAGHER—Kate, Jan. 17, 1904. Funeral Jan. 20, 9 a. m., to All Saints' church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet.

GLICKAUF—Fannie, wife of the late Herman Glickauf, at 3354 Union-av. Funeral Wednesday at 11 a. m. to Waldheim.

HENRY—Thomas, son of Mary and the late Thomas Henry. Funeral Tuesday, from 7 W. 18th-st. to St. Pius' church, thence to Calvary. Burial private.

HERON—Jan. 16, John, son of Thomas and Mary. Funeral from 2756 Rokey-st. Jan. 19, 9 a. m. to St. Jarlath's church, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel.

JENSEN—Cecilia K., Jan. 16, aged 75 years. Funeral from her late residence, 2907 Wilton-av., Jan. 19, at 1 p. m. to Danish church, thence by carriages to Eden.

JONES—William, Jan. 17, son of Mary Jones. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 a. m., from 76 Miller-st. to St. Patrick's church, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel.

KACIN—Frank E., Jan. 16, aged 57. Funeral from 907 N. Washtenaw-av., Jan. 19, at 1 p. m. Burial at Bohemian National.

KEITH—Emily Loomis, widow of the late Dodge W. Keith, of pneumonia, at her home, 2901 Prairie-av., Sunday, Jan. 17, 1904. Funeral services Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 12:30 p. m. Burial at Montpelier, Vt.

LANGLAS, George, Jan. 18, at Maywood, Ill., aged 93 years. Funeral arrangements later.

McGIFFORD—Jan. 18, Isabella. Funeral from 3003 W. 61st-st., Jan. 20, at 1:30 p. m., to Oakwoods.

McGUIRE—Alice L., daughter of Michael and Catherine McGuire, at 751 W. 22d-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

McCAULEY—Archie, Jan. 16. Funeral Tuesday, at 9 a. m., to Calvary, from 941 Van Buren-st.

MINTEFERING—Jan. 16, Joseph F., husband of Catherine Mintefering, aged 29 years. Funeral from 3609 Princeton-av., at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday, to Nativity church, thence by special car to Mount Olivet.

NICOLSON—Rosena, aged 76 years. Funeral from 5214 State-st., Tuesday, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

NIEMEIER—Otto, Jan. 17, aged 15 years, son of Louis Niemeier. Funeral Jan. 19, at 12 m., from 97 W. 23d-st., to Concordia.

ORR—Sophia L., mother of Edward K. and son of Charlotte P., Jan. 18, 1904, at her residence, 317 E. 41st-st. Funeral and interment at Detroit, Mich.

PETERS—Christian, 868 W. Lake-st., husband of Mary Peters, Jan. 17. Funeral Jan. 20, at 9:30 a. m., from 868 W. Lake-st., to St. Boniface's, thence to Mount Carmel.

PHELAN—John P., Jan. 17, 1904, beloved son of Patrick and Mary Phelan (nee Cuddy), brother of the Rev. Joseph and Peter E. Phelan, Mrs. Mary A. Fitzpatrick, Anna E., Alice C., and Sherrin J. Phelan. Funeral Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. from parents' residence, 846 Belden-av., to St. Vincent's church, where solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Carriages to Calvary.

REED—Patrick F., 30 years of age, son of Patrick and Margaret Reed, Jan. 17. Funeral notice later: 330 Center-av.

REINAGLE—Margaret, mother of Helen M. Rathbone, at her residence, 4325 Ellis-av., aged 78 years. Funeral from her late residence at 9 a. m. Wednesday, Jan. 20. Burial at Pontiac, Ill.

RODGERS—Joseph D., husband of Minnie Rodgers. Funeral private.

ROBERTS—The Rev. Charles Le Verne, Jan. 16, pastor Hamlin Avenue M. E. church. Services Tuesday, 7 p. m., at Hamlin Avenue M. E. church. Interment at Fredonia, Pa.

SCHARNHOST—4218 Emerald-av., Willie, son of the late Charles and Theresa Scharnhost. Funeral Wednesday at 1 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

SCOTT—Howard Grant, was born April 9, 1901, son of Walter B. and Dora M. Scott (nee Leonard). Cambridge (O.) and Niles (Mich.) papers please copy.

STUMP—Helen, 5714 Washington-av., Jan. 16. Services from 247 N. Clark-st. Burial Jan. 19, at Fort Wayne, Ind.

TAFF—James H., son of the late Ann and William Taff, Alexian Bros. hospital, Jan. 17, 1904, brother of John and the late Leonard, Margaret, and Mrs. A. M. Wine. Funeral from the residence of his sister, 438 Oak-st., at 10 a. m. Tuesday to Holy Name cathedral, thence by carriages to C. & N. W. depot. Burial at Calvary. Florence (Wis.) papers please copy.

WALKER—Hudson, aged 43 years. Funeral services at Sheldon's undertaking rooms, 239 W. Madison-st., Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 p. m.

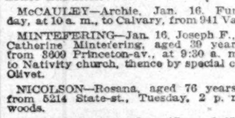
WARD—Bridget, wife of the late William Ward. Funeral Jan. 19, from 1429 Harvard-st., at 9 a. m., to Our Lady of Sorrows' church, thence by carriages to Mount Carmel.

WILK—Jan. 17, Friedericke, wife of the late John C. Wilk, aged 74 years. Funeral from 4439 Dearborn-st., Wednesday, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Peter's church, thence to Oakwoods.

WINTERS—Caroline, Jan. 18, 1904, beloved wife of Daniel Winters. Funeral from her late residence, 942 W. Adams-st., Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1 p. m.; private; Mount Olive.

WORKMAN—Clarence, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Workman, Jan. 18, aged 3 years. Funeral will be held at Erie chapel, Jan. 20, at 12:30 p. m. Burial at Oakridge.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER.



All others, usable.

The Harrison street pumping station is near Halsted and Harrison streets.

The Lake View pumping station supplies all territory north of Belmont avenue to Devon avenue.

Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Belmont avenue and Lake street east of Western avenue, with a mixed supply from the Chicago avenue and the C. H. Harrison tunnels.

Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Lake street and Forty-seventh street east of Canal street with water from the four mile tunnel.

The territory between Lake street, Canal street, Forty-seventh street, and Western avenue is supplied by a mixture from Carter H. Harrison, Chicago avenue, and four mile tunnels, by stations at Harrison street and Twenty-second street.

The territory between Belmont avenue and Forty-seventh street, west of Forty-Western avenue to the city limits, except Austin, is supplied from the Carter H. Harrison tunnel by stations at Springfield avenue and Central Park avenue.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS CLOSE AT CHICAGO postoffice as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenzo Marquez, 5 p. m.

For Cuba, 1:30 p. m.

For Alaska, 9 p. m.

For Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territories, 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, West Indies, at 12 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and republic of Honduras, 5 p. m.

For Bermuda and for Hayti, 5 p. m.

For France and Italy, via S. S. La Bretagne, 12 p. m.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Snow or rain, with rising temperature Tuesday. Wednesday fair and colder. Fresh to brisk southeast winds becoming northwesterly.

Ohio—Fair, followed by snow with rising temper

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and accountant; experienced in opening, closing, and systematizing accounts; absolutely accurate and reliable; also stenographer; $18. Address J 313, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY BKPR. AND stenog. or bkpr. only; thoroughly experienced, competent, and reliable; neat and good penman; refs.; $12, $15. Address H 404, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER: THOROughly competent to hold first class position; five years in one position; three years in present position. Address J 496, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, BILLing, typewriting, and general office work; familiar with loose ledger system; high school education. Address H 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY BKPR., STEnographer; Board Trade, publishers' experience; 5 years one firm; good salary. L 184, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT COMPTOmeter operator and all around business woman. Address L 391, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADDRESSING, HOME or office, permanent; exp. J 325, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL for light housework; neat, reliable; home at nights; North Side preferred. H 506, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG widow [deaf] would like light services in exchange for home. Address J 124, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — SWEDISH GIRL, neat, wishes general housework. Address E, READING, 144 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN, DAY work, private family. MRS. GELLEICH, 30 Orchard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL for second work; 4 years last place. Call 2010 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS second girl; also general; refs. 3321 Cottage Grove.

SITUATION WANTED — LIGHT HOUSEWORK by neat, reliable girl. G., 290 Walnut-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — TWO GIRLS IN 1ST class family; no laundry. K 493, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS cook and second maid; Scotch. 3148 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework. Address 249 E. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED GIRL FOR general housework; refs. 2939 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COOK. 2D girl, and waitress. Address H 535, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED WIDOW of 35 as traveling companion or managing housekeeper for elderly lady or couple; splendid nurse, seamstress, hairdresser, and manicurer; refs. given and required. Address N E 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE, REfined, economical widow, accomplished in music, with little daughter going to school, in elderly couple's or widower's home; where there are children preferred; have piano. Address L 411, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, BY English widow lady, 32, with boy, 14 months, in widower's or bachelor's home; small salary for good home. Call or address MRS. LESTER, 3702 Rhodes-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WITH BEST city references would like the charge of home where domestic is kept, or would take charge home in absence of owner from city. Address 188, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED lady as working housekeeper in bachelor's flat or small family; good references. 3732 Calumet-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY as housekeeper; widower's family preferred. 970 W. Superior-st., top flat, front. Inquire Sunday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE LADY housekeeper or manage dining room. Address S F 188, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young woman; excellent character, congenial company; can sew; good wages. Address at once J 247, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY'S MAID OR to children; is a very fine sewer, speaks French and German fluently; understands manicuring; first class references. L 207, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TEACHER STUDYING in Chicago for the winter would like to instruct private pupils in English. Address FLORENCE ELLIOTT, 288 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXP. NORTH German, who talks English fluently, as nursery governess to one child or as a companion to lady; best references at hand. 508 Cornelia-st.

SITUATION WANTED — WELL EDUCATED young lady to travel as companion or governess in family of wealth. Address K 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REFINED, WELL educated young woman as governess or companion with cultured family; no objection to travel. Address K 482, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; EXpert addressing, folding, and inserting work to do at home. Address J 435, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY TO address envelopes at home; good writer; reasonable terms. Address H 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ANYTHING; WKS. salary for position; wld.; cultured. L 87, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BY COMPETENT Scandinavian and German girls for all kinds of housework; city or country. 30 Ogden-av. MRS. BURG.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

WOMEN'S PRIVATE SANITARIUM—ELEGANT private parlors, where ladies of refinement are successfully treated, without humiliating examinations. No patients or money will be accepted under any circumstances without a cure is assured. Strict seclusion and successful treatment of all private diseases and complications peculiar to women. Ladies will find a corps of expert physicians and surgeons, all specialists of large hospital experience. All women can obtain a cure for those diseases that are peculiar to the sex. All pelvic disorders, stomach troubles, delayed periods from all pathological causes, shown by dragging down pains in the back or any female weakness or nervous condition. Infants adopted. Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 9 to 12. Patients of Dr. Parefot, please call at once. Room 303, 167 Dearborn. Your record and address was stolen while moving from our old suite. SUITE 303, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

THE GREAT WOMEN'S SPECIALTIST.
DR. W. F. BRINEY.
130 Dearborn-st., Room 408.
'Phone Central 3540. Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 10-11.
Reliable and skillful treatment of all diseases and complications peculiar to women. Long standing, obstinate cases a specialty. Dr. Briney has the only exclusive office for women; elegant suburban sanitarium; none will compare with it for pure air and sunlight. Beautiful rooms. Patients profused who are unable to pay usual fees. Terms quoted only after personal examination.
Positively the only physician in Chicago who owns, manages, and operates personally a first class strictly private maternity home for ladies before and during confinement. Four to work for expense.

WOMEN ONLY. WOMEN ONLY.

DR. E. J. DENNIS. DR. E. J. DENNIS.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
163 STATE-ST., 3D FLOOR.
SKILLFUL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. Consultation and advice free. One of our own nurses meets all out of town patients; if unable to call, write me. Lady physician in attendance day and night at my private sanitarium. I AM LEGALLY QUALIFIED TO PRACTICE MEDICINE. I ATTEND TO EVERY PATIENT personally, and ADVERTISE UNDER MY OWN NAME. NO CONSULTATION FEE. Hours—10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DR. McGRATH. DR. McGRATH.
THE LADIES' PHYSICIAN
Office 78 State-st., Room 21, third floor.
Hours, 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.
[Opp. Marshall Field's.]
Ladies are requested to consult Dr. McGrath on all diseases of a delicate nature, confinements, etc. Patients from out of town may write Dr. McGrath all particulars and he will be pleased to reply, giving all information possible. The Lake Sanitarium, of which Dr. McGrath is sole owner, is free to such patients as wish to remain under his care.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 20.
DR. McGRATH. DR. McGRATH.

FREE CONSULTATION TO ALL.
Women suffering from all diseases and complications peculiar to their sex, female weakness, nervousness, pelvic disorders, and obstetrical cases. NOTICE—The NOTED GERMAN SPECIALIST formerly with the WOMEN'S PRIVATE SANITARIUM STILL AT HIS OLD OFFICE, Room 607, 6th floor, 167 Dearborn-st.
Call at once and be convinced.
Hours, 9-5; Sundays, 10-1.

VARICOCELE OR ENLARGED VEINS CURED in one treatment without pain or detention from business; nervous debility successfully treated. Office hours: Daily from 9 to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9 to 12 m.
J. H. GREER, M. D., 52 Dearborn-st.

MRS. WHITE, FORMERLY MRS. YANNE, 2506 Wabash-av., graduate and expert in obstetrics, female complaints, etc.; 44 years' experience; infants adopted; ladies taken before and during confinement.

ABSORPTION TREATMENT—ALL KINDS baths, physical manipulation, electric treatment scientifically given evenings any part city. E. MAXON, 5487 Woodlawn-av.

MRS. NIEPRASCHK KAUFMANN, 351 WELLS-st. (formerly of Berlin), the first class graduate from the University of Leipzig; 30 years' experience; expert in all female diseases; private sanitarium.

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Apply 145 Pine-st.

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AN EXPERIENCED FREIGHT ELEVATOR operator on Otis electric car; only such with experience need apply. B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO., Congress and Franklin-sts.

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TO RENT—150 N. STATE-ST., DOUBLE AND single, furnished and some unfurnished rooms; gas, modern, with phone in rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN SMALL PRIvate family; ref. 55 Grant-pl.

TO RENT—418 E. CHICAGO-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, single, double; running water.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM. 624 LA Salle-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS—MANY LANDladies who have desirable chambers are averse to advertising for reasons. They engage us to insert suitable rooms, noting carefully the minutest detail in order to report intelligently to a busy man in search of a first class home. Having had years' experience, we are well able to serve you. If you favor our services you escape worry and save time by calling at 801 N. Y. Life Bldg., 161 La Salle-st. Private phone Halsted 2275; Automatic 2061.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BY gentleman, modern, reasonable; near L., S. S. Address Z 393, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—4000 DREXEL-BLVD., 11 ROOM house, 2d; furnace heat; fine location and transportation. T. B. BROWN, 5 Langley-pl.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR BUY a 6, 8 or 9 room flat call at a South Side office. E. S. BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—OR SALE—3903 PRAIRIE-AV., MODern stone front house; open.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE TEN AND ONE seven room house; Winnetka; May and March. Address F 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3940 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANT, new 7 room apartment; finish, mahogany, white enamel and birch; dining room, polished ebony finish; elaborate sideboards and combination chandeliers, consoles, mantels, hall trees, refrigerators, parquet floors, etc.; moderate rent. JANEWAY, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—8 S. NEWLY FURNISHED SIX room flat; to couple to April; one block to 43d-st. cars; no boarders need reply. Address Z 396, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE 7 ROOM STEAM HEATED flat, near Chicago University, all outside, light and sunny; modern and convenient; $35 a month. 5758 Monroe-st. STANDISH, 462 E. 55th-st.

TO RENT—YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WISH to rent half of their 5 room modern flat; young married couple preferred; price $25. Call between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m., 5544 Prairie-av., 2d flat.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS, MODERN 7 ROOM steam heated apartments; $30 to $35. 4500 Drexel-boulevard; janitor. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 631, 100 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4150-4152 VINCENNES-AV., 6 AND 7 room flats; 2d and 3d floors; very fine. THOMAS & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WE RENT RED CROSS FILTERS for home use at 45 cents monthly; no other charges. 103 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ONE 3 ROOM LENOX FLAT; STEAM, hot water; range, bath; first floor; no children. 4537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—7 34TH-PL., NEAR WOODLAND Park, desirable six room second floor flat; in excellent condition. See janitor.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLAT, ALL HARDWOOD, light, best on street. 1417 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NEW 7 ROOM FLAT; STEAM, hot water, single, double; running water.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM. 624 LA Salle-av.

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TO RENT—NEW 7 ROOM FLAT; STEAM, hot water, single, double; running water.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM. 624 LA Salle-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Have you seen the **PATTINGTON?**

Buena Park, overlooking Lake Michigan.

Beautiful 7, 8 and 9 r. steam heated apartments. Electric light, refrigeration, and table ice free.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., Agents,
115 Dearborn-st., or the Pattington Bldg., 1632-1664 Irving Park-blvd., between Clarendon-av. and Lake Shore. Main office, Central 4694, or The Pattington, Lake View 60.

TO RENT—
Apartments in Lake View, Buena, and Sheridan Parks.
W. A. MERRIGOLD & CO., 138-140 La Salle-st.
Branch office, 1904 Evanston-av.
and 126 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range, hardwood floors, third floor; modern. 158 Belmont-av., N. S. Call L. V. 308.

TO RENT—SMALL, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 64 kitchen cottage. 273 Belden-av.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER OR until May 1, a furnished flat 6 or 7 rooms; sunny exposure; centrally located, North or South Side. Address KNOTT, CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOM FURNISHED flat; light housekeeping; South Side; references. Address X 368, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, S. W. COR. DEARBORN and LAKE-STS., 45X80 FT.; ELEGANT SHOW ROOM OR WILL DIVIDE SPACE TO SUIT; HEATED BY JANITOR. W. G. CARLISLE, OFFICE OF BLDG., R. 415.

TO RENT—832; STEAM HEATED STORE, OAKland Music Hall, 40th and Cot. Grove-av. Apply BOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn.

West Side.

TO RENT—THAT NEW, LIGHT, LARGE STORE corner Milwaukee and Armitage-avs.; about 1,000 ft.; also excellent 7 room flat above, ready Feb. 1; for any good line; favorable lease to right party. Apply GOLDEN, STRONG & CO., 100 Washington-st. Central 4553.

TO RENT—THAT EXCELLENT STORE AT 1611 Milwaukee-av., in Powell Block, corner Armitage-st. Has been occupied as a barber shop for 20 yrs. and will rent for any good line on favorable terms. Address GORDON STRONG & CO., 108 Dearborn. Central 1121.

North Side.

TO RENT—THAT NEW, LIGHT STORE, 1882 Division-av., opposite N. W. Elevated terminal; stores vacant in neighborhood; particularly suited for hardware and housefurnishing goods or for grocery, dry goods, barber shop, or any good business. Favorable terms. GORDON STRONG & CO., 108 Dearborn-st. Cent. 1121.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE SPACE AND STORE AT 16 E. Kinzie-st.; use of unlimited telephone; excellent location. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR, DICKEY BLDG., FRONT, 100 SQ. FT. ON DEARBORN-ST. AND 80 FT. ON LAKE; EXCELLENT LIGHT; PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE. APPLY W. G. CARLISLE, OFFICE OF BLDG.

TO RENT—
Offices in Adams Express Building.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE, BANK FLOOR; SNAP if taken at once. 144 La Salle-st., N. M. Co.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—FULL PARTICULARS OF EVERY building and floor for rent in the downtown district and on the North and West Sides can be obtained at our office without cost. Send for list. ROUNDS & WETTEN, Suite 215, Temple.

TO RENT—LIGHT CORNER FLOORS FOR manufacturing or sales rooms at from 20c to 35c per square foot; power, pass. and freight elevators. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE, LIGHT FLOORS, 5,100 OR 11,000 sq. ft., 114 Sherman-st. and 66-74 Sherman-st. OLIVER & SCOTT, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, FLOORS, FACTORIES, 1 or more all over the city. Send for list. PRESCOTT & KRAUTER, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, WITH or without power, in Central Union Block, n. w. cor. Madison and Market-sts. Apply in Room 200.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT— FLOORS.
FOR MANUFACTURERS.
ROBERT P. WALKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—EWING-ST., NEAR [illegible] 75X118, with 2 story and basement brick factory building. E. H. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—FACTORIES, LOFTS and dock property. Will build for tenant. A. J. HODDICK & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—HALL FOR RECEPTIONS, CLUBS, balls. Oakland Music Hall, 40th and Cot. Grove-av. BOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT— COME TO HEADQUARTERS AND SAVE YOUR TIME.
MICHIGAN-AV., 3 story fireproof, 40x130.
MICHIGAN-AV., 3 story and basement, 40x150.
MICHIGAN-AV., 2 stories, 25x130.
Also for complete list on this and other streets, apply to INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—1807-9 CLARK-ST., NEW BLDG., 20x80 ft.; 12c per ft.; elevator and heating service. H. O. STONE & CO., 200 Monroe-st. 16 'phones, all Main 339.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS AND FLOORS, SUITable for salesroom, warehouse, or factories. Send for list. H. A. THORPE, 265 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— BUILDINGS, STORES, AND flats all parts of the city. Send for list. CALLAN & VARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. CALLAN & VARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, and switch property. J. H. VAN VECHTEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
In 1904 we will run many auction sales of real estate. We realize in sixty days the work of six years. Estates closed up and sold out at once. Write for particulars.
E. A. CUMMINGS & COMPANY,
106 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SURVEYS OF PROPERTY ANYwhere in U. S.; maps, plats, steel structures, highway bridges, landscape engineering. BLOMSTRAN & CO., Consulting Engineers, 809 Chicago Opera House Bldg.

FOR SALE—SURVEYS OF PROPERTY ANYwhere in U. S.; maps, plats; steel structures, highway bridges; landscape engineering. BLOMSTRAN & CO., Consulting Engineers, 809 Chicago Opera House Bldg.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A1 MANUFACTURING PLANT, "CLOSE IN," BLDG. AND GROUNDS COVER ABOUT 3 ACRES. PRICE $100,000.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—F. D. CALLAN, 145 LA SALLE. REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOANS. PHONE CENTRAL 824.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, improved or vacant, on boulevards and avenues. WILLIAM H. MOONEY, 1008, 142 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE VACANT TRACT ON THE lake shore bounded north by 67th-st. and Jackson Park, west by Yates-av., south of 71st-st., and east by Lake Michigan, containing, as surveyed and patented by the government of the United States, sixty-nine and fifteen-one hundredths acres. For terms apply to WINSTON & CO., 301 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, or to E. W. WILLARD, Owner, at Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—THE CHOICEST new homes in Chicago are to be found in Hyde Park. The decorations, finish, and general lay out of the houses are simply perfection. Three of them are complete, one a corner, Greenwood-av. and 52d-st. To be sold on easy terms to suit. Make no delay, but call at once at S. E. GROSS' office, 53d-st. and Ellis-av., and be shown over these ideal homes.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—
Oakenwald-av., near 42d-st.
8 room modern brick residence.
Polished oak floors; cement cellar;
Porcelain bath; new plumbing.
South and east exposure.
PRICE $4,000; get order for inspection.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—
LOOMIS-ST., NEAR 63D-ST.
2 sty. frame 2 flats; stone
Foundation; 25 ft. lot.
Only $1,500; THIS IS A CINCH.
Small amount of cash required.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4120 ELLIS-AV.—
2 sty., modern brick residence.
8 rms., hardwood finish; open plumbing.
ONLY $4,500.
It is worth $6,500.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP. BARGAIN—PAYING over 12% gross. 838 W. 39th-st.; lot 24x125, with 3 story stone front building, store and 3 flats, renting for $61 per month. For immediate sale: price $6,000.
HARRY F. WILLIAMS, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD, ON WASHINGTON-av., fine twelve room Bedford stone front brick house; hardwood floors and finish; terms reasonable; no trades. Address F 536, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL THREE STORY stone front 10 room residence, Wabash-av., near 50th-st.; cost $14,000; we ask $6,750; easy terms. P. F. M'CARTHY & CO., State and 39th-sts.

FOR SALE—6425 GREENWOOD-AV., 8 ROOM modern house, $4,700; little cash, monthly payments; furnace, hardwood, etc. T. B. BROWN, 5 Langley-pl.

FOR SALE—4009 DREXEL-BLVD., 11 ROOM house, $7,500; easy terms; furnace heat; fine location and transportation. T. B. BROWN, 5 Langley-pl.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—A1 6 FLAT BLDG., rents $3,000; price $21,000; will net 18% on investment of $8,000 cash, bal. 5%. Address Z K 466, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE best streets and boulevards, see EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE & CO., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD., HANDSOME DE-tached Bedford stone front residence at a special low price. HART & FRANK, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL MY BEAUTIFUL detached residence on Grand-blvd. cheap for cash. Address X W 181, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvard one of Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE CORNER 3 FLAT building, near elevated; less than $10,000; must be sold. A. H. KINKAID & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$150 PER FT., 47TH-ST., NEAR Evans-av. 24 or 48 ft. BENJ. BISSINGER, 111 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PALMER SQUARE, SO. FRONTAGE; the best location in Chicago for choice flats at the price it can be bought at; no trade considered, but easy terms accepted; money loaned for improvement if desired.
FRANCIS E. BROOMELL, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FOOT LOT ON WEST-ern-av., near Taylor-st.; all assessments paid; make offer for equity above $1,400 mortgage. WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALES, EXCHANGES, LOANS, ETC.
BADEAUX, 105 WASHINGTON-ST.
BADEAUX, HARRISON-ST. AND 40TH-AV.
BADEAUX, WESTERN AND NORTH-AVS.

FOR SALE—GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO GET A comfortable home cheap; seven room dwelling, 900 Park-av.-st. C. E. WARE, 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1¼ STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH store front, barn, and lot, on a corner. 2701 South 40th-ct.

FOR SALE—NICE BRICK COTTAGE ON COLOrado-av. for cash or $2,050; cash payment; real bargain. Address Z D 323, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER RESIDENCE—
PRICE $4,500; $300 DOWN.
8 rooms, fur., hardwood, lot 33 1-3x125.
H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOME; LOTS OF ROOM; modern; on easy payments; only two blocks from elevated; will take a lot or cottage as part payment. McREY, 1908 Evanston-av., cor. Wilson.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER ON NORTH CLARK-ST. N. OF CHICAGO AVE.; 72x150 feet, ONLY $300 per foot.
DAVIS & HALL, 84 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WORTH $2,500, NEAR the lake; must be sold at two-thirds its value. Address H 265, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. WELLS AND HILL-sts., modern building rented $10,000; sacrifice for cash. T. W. BUHMANN, 1281 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK, 6 FLATS; RENT $2,800; special price; $22,000.
REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RUSH-ST. BUSINESS CORner, just over the river; $50,000; income $4,600. Room 1028 1st Nat. Bank building.

FOR SALE—25 FT. VACANT LOT ALONG Northwestern "L" at a big sacrifice by owner. Address Z K 500, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—1¼ LOT. S. E. BELMONT AND Eberly-avs.; big bargain. 1647 Barry-av.

FOR SALE—ROGERS PARK PROPERTY. S. ROGERS TOUHY, original owners, Oxford Bldg.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTIES.

FOR SALE— 2 STORY BRICK BUILDING, 80x100, with elevator 60x100, scales, engines, boilers; near Met. "L" and Western-av., with switching facilities; will be sold or leased on an attractive basis. Call for particulars of this and other properties we have for sale or lease.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

FOR SALE—
FOR LEASE.
MANUFACTURING SITES, DOCK PROPERTY
—BUILDINGS AND FLOOR SPACE TO RENT—
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—MFG. SITES AND DOCKS AT CHIcago; central location; or rent.
WALLACE BROS., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FACTORIES, LOFTS, and dock property. Will build for tenants. A. J. WOODCOCK & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINEST LOT IN RIVER FOREST, 1 block north of Lake-st., cor. Keystone and Oakavs.; 84x180; covered with trees. SHIELDS & BRO., Room 324, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE—CHOICEST RESIdence site on Central-av., cor. 3d, 82x217; impressive bargain; $2,500. JOHN WAIN, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—10 R. RESIDENCE, modern, solidly built; value $10,000; for $6,500; fine home cheap. JOHN WAIN, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE, MODERN NINE room frame house, stone foundation; lot 80x125; price, $3,000, cash. Address F 432, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TIMBERED LOTS ON BLVD. AT Palos Park, 2 blocks from depot; 50x150; $250; $10 cash, $5 month. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD AND CUYLER houses, flats, and lots.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK 8 ROOM HOUSE; EVery convenience. Address H 539, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOUSES, LOTS, rents. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—YAZOO DELTA LAND IN GRANADa, Holmes, and Carroll Counties, Miss.; $5 to $10 per acre; easy terms.
120 acres, high bottom, 8 miles south of Vandalia, Ill.; $15 per acre; easy terms.
FITHIAN LAND CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OWN A FARM. BE INDEPENDENT —The Union Pacific R. R. Co. is closing out its lands at prices and terms within reach of all. For prices and cheap rates write or call W. F. SHELTON, Eastern Agt., 99 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—S. MISSOURI LANDS, 160 TO 80,000 acre tracts; $2.75 to $6; some heavily timbered. Address F 436, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE—OUT THEY GO—
OUT THEY GO.
$1.25 AN ACRE DOWN.
Balance $12.50 per month or yearly payments, at 6%, for choice rich lands in Morton or Hettinger Cos., North Dakota; $8½ per acre and a FREE 100 acre HOMESTEAD adjoining; rich soil, good water, best grasses, healthiest climate; free coal; the homesteads are going fast. Write for maps and facts and come and see us. WM. H. BROWN CO. & BRITTAIN, Mandan, N. Dak., or 131 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—620 ACRE FARM IN MASON COUNty, Michigan; suitable for all crops; must sell quick; also stock and implements. WM. COUSIN, 410, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, 287 ACRES, Hardin county, Iowa; this farm is a big bargain at $65 an acre. Write for particulars.
JAMES G. SMITH, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES, TAYLOR CO., WIS.; 20 acres clear; good house, barn, and well; very cheap. H. HAAS, 4711 Evans-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—1 ACRE ON SISTER LAKES; FINE frontage, 3 cottages, bathhouse, beautiful summer home. E. E. DOWNING, Paw Paw, Mich.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TRACTS LAND, ISTHMUS Tehuantepec, Mexico; no frosts, abundant rain; also small plantation in bearing yielding good revenue. Mexican Investment Co., 103 Washington.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ARE YOU WILLING TO SACRIFICE your South Side property for cash? If so, we have cash buyers who will act promptly on absolute bargains. W. H. BOWERS & CO., Tel. Douglas 1549. 3507 Indiana-av.

WANTED—WE HAVE CASH BUYER FOR RESidence, 10 to 12 rooms, between Michigan-av. and Lake-av., south of 43d-st.; will pay $10,000 to $12,000. CAMPBELL INVESTMENT CO., 614-620 Royal Insurance Co.

WANTED—3 FLAT, 7, 8, AND 8 ROOMS, STONE front, near Madison-av. station "Alley L," up to $9,000; buyer waiting.
DAVIS & HALL, 84 WASHINGTON-ST.

WANTED—TO BUY MODERATE PRICED RESidence near 12th-st. or Polk-st. station, Metropolitan L; must be a bargain. Address Z K 493, Tribune office.

WHY NOT IMPROVE THAT LOT OF YOURS? We furnish plans, money, and estimates free. Save money by doing business with us. We guarantee satisfaction. Address Z K 330, Tribune.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, PARTICULARS OF high grade apartment bldgs., for clear ripe vacant and improved. Address F 437, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—SUMMER RESort cottage, Nor. Ill. or So. Wis.; describe fully. WALTER H. BROWNE, 714 Reaper Blk., Chicago.

WANTED—VACANT OR IMPROVED. QUICK sales if reasonable. C. F. SCHULTZ, 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—150 FT. ON WIS. C. R. R., WITH switch, by large concern; will pay cash; no agents. Address F D 245, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN 6 FLAT BLDG.; WILL give cash and $7,000 corner store bldg.
HOLTON, SEELYE & CO., 204 Dearborn.

WANTED—FOR CASH—MODERN 2 FLAT building along Alley "L"; bargain only; give full particulars. Address Z 377, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDING, NEAR LAKE-ST. elevated; $3,000 cash. K 361, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—STONE FRONT, 9 FLATS—Fine location in Hyde Park; steam heat and all conveniences; price $30,000; mtg. $17,000, 5 per cent, long time; rent $5,000; want old improved farm, or good wild lands.
CLEAR VACANT CORNER, near S. Park-av. "L" sta.; price $5,500; want good income; might add other clear vacant.
ELEGANT BROWN STONE front residences, near 43d and Grand-blvd.; want clear vacant or old improved; price $7,500; mtg. $3,500, 4½ per cent.
H. G. HOWARD & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—75 FEET, CENTRAL PARK-av., near Jackson-blvd., clear, for South Side flats.

TO EXCHANGE—50 lots near 75th and Ashland-av., $15,000, clear, for equity South Side flats.
N. MAYER, 132 La Salle-st.

FARM LANDS FOR TRADE—
Good improved and unimproved farms in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Will trade for good Chicago property. For information call on Lund's Land Agency, 1st floor Reaper Bldg.

EXCHANGE—6 FLAT APARTMENT BUILDing, Douglas, near Elevated, $25,500, equity $13,000, for clear. Illinois Investment Co., 132 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—50 FT. CLEAR VACANT ON MAGnolia, near Wilson-av., value $5,000; want clear trade in modern 2 or 3 flat bldg. along Northwestern L. Address Z K 585, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

LET US HAVE THE PARTICULARS OF YOUR property; we will examine it and tell you the rate and the exact cost; loans maturing one, two, three months later can be arranged for now; interest commences when our money is paid out, besides, if you would like to pay off a part of loan before the usual period we can arrange that also, just about as you want it. An interview with us touching upon this question will put you in possession of some interesting and profitable facts.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
Mortgage Bankers, 92 La Salle-st.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.

JOHN P. MARSH & COMPANY,
1020 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

QUINLAN & TYSON,
Successors to
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.
Money to loan on Chicago and suburban real estate at lowest rates; building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved and unimproved, city or suburban property in amounts from $500 to $1,000; prompt attention; money on hand; prepayment privileges; old loans taken up; it will pay you to call on me.
ARTHUR C. LUEDER, 108 Dearborn-st.

WE MAKE BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.
None too large; none too small.

JENNINGS REAL ESTATE LOAN COMPANY,
Capital $1,000,000.
First National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago real estate at lowest rates.
Liberal prepayment privileges.
THE COLONIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
(Formerly Rose & Co.)
N. W. corner La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—
On desirable and improved real estate in the city. Lowest rates to responsible borrowers.
WINSTON & CO., 131 La Salle-st.
Tacoma Bldg. City.

MONEY TO LOAN—
Special attention to builders.
Call and get our terms.
MADLUNG, EITZMANN & McCORTNEY,
402 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
From 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

BUILDING AND PARTIAL PAYMENT LOANS. Mortgages bought and sold.
FIRST MORTGAGE BOND AND TRUST CO.
179-181 La Salle-st. Capital $250,000, fully paid.
'Phone Central 4553.

SPECIAL FUNDS, $500 TO $5,000, TO LOAN ON select real estate securities; will loan on vacant or outlying improved, if margin of security and standing of borrower are high.
FRANCIS E. BROOMELL, 95 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and friend, too, call on us. Live and let live is our motto. Time payments to suit borrower.
MUTUAL MORTGAGE LOAN CO., (unine.),
69 Dearborn-st.; Room 44.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHout delay or advantage taken; honest people will consult their own interest if they borrow from S. RICHARDSON, 154 La Salle-st., Room 16.

LOANS ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND jewelry at lowest rates. BLATTS & POE, reliable American pawnbrokers, 167 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A1 FIRST MORTGAGES WITH guaranteed titles; $1,500, $2,000, $2,500.
WALTER H. DWIGHT, 101 Washington-st.

A. LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST., LOANS ON watches, diamonds, etc.; buys gold and silver.

LADY WISHES TO BORROW $800 ON HER diamonds; refs. exchanged. K 471, Tribune.

WANTED—FURNITURE LOAN, $100; REASONable; private party; own home. K 367, Tribune.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO, YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH, FROM $20 TO $1,000, ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY, ON
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY ALUABLE SECURITY.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION, AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN SUCH INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH. NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE; YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.
ROOMS 216 AND 217.

THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
180 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 202.
S. E. COR. HALSTED-ST.

WE LOAN ON
FURNITURE.
PIANOS.
HORSES
WAGONS, etc.

WE OFFER
UNEQUALED RATES.
BEST TERMS.
QUICKEST SERVICE.
ABSOLUTE PRIVACY.

ANY AMOUNT. ANY TIME. ANY PAYMENTS.
Deal with an old reliable company, and you will establish a credit that may be useful in the future.
WE MEET ALL COMPETITION.
FIDELITY LOAN COMPANY,
134 MONROE-ST., SUITE 505.
CORNER CLARK.
PHONE CENTRAL 2559.
AND
801 W. 63D-ST., CORNER WENTWORTH-AV.
PHONE WENTWORTH 537.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

IF YOU
WANT A LOAN CALL AT
ROOM 306, 167 DEARBORN-ST.
MONEY ADVANCED ON
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES,
WAGONS, FIXTURES, ETC.
Quick service, any amount required, as long time as needed, and the best and fairest terms ever offered are a few of the advantages of dealing with us.
CHICAGO DISCOUNT CO.,
167 DEARBORN-ST.,
Corner Monroe,
ROOM 306.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.

WEST SIDE OFFICE, 1907 W. Madison-st., Room 2, cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Property left in your possession. Our hours are 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Special hours of stock to accommodate people living on South and West Sides. Lowest rates in the city.
BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS.

A. FRENCH & CO., 95 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 45. Money to loan on furniture, pianos, etc.
Lowest rates. Easiest terms.
We do not belong to the trust, so you will receive the full amount of your loan in cash. Loans from $20 to $500 our specialty. A guarantee will be given not to take your furniture. Extension of time granted in case you are sick or get out of work. Honorable treatment. Do your business with us. Responsible people. Bank references given on application.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and friend, too, call on us. Live and let live is our motto. Time payments to suit borrower.
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LADY WISHES TO BORROW

RECORDS IN BAD SHAPE.

NEW BOOKS IN ABSTRACT DEPARTMENT NEEDED.

County Board Committee Reports Finding Deplorable Conditions and Recommends That $200,000 Once Set Aside be Reappropriated—The Change Will Mean Source of Revenue, Says President Foreman—Times Property Transferred.

At the meeting of the board of county commissioners yesterday, the special committee appointed by President Foreman to investigate the necessity for new books in the abstract department, reported that the records from which the county abstracts are made and which are used by the public in the examination of titles, are in deplorable condition. They not only are behind in the entries but are soiled and torn, and in some cases useless from defacement.

The report says in part:

In order to have the books up to the highest degree of efficiency, with a view to correctness and the saving of time in the examination of titles, both on the part of the employés of this office and the public, and to facilitate the work and lessen the cost in making chains of title for the Torrens department, we find it necessary that a complete and new layout of the books be made.

Would Appropriate $200,000.

The report also recommends that a special assessment record be compiled and kept up to date in the office, which never has been done. It also is advised that the $200,000 set apart by the commissioners be reappropriated, and that the work begin as soon as possible. The report was made a special order of business for the meeting next Monday.

The committee was composed of William Busse, Timothy Cruise, A. Van Steenberg, Edwin K. Walker, and Robert M. Simon. The final recommendation is that a committee be appointed, of which the recorder shall be a member, to oversee the work of making the new books.

"When these records are so rewritten and perfected," said President Foreman, "backed as they are against errors by a guaranty fund, Cook county will have a public utility in the abstract and Torrens offices which will help build up its depleted revenues. This utility will provide money for the county as the water office does for the city."

Times Property Transferred.

The property on which is the old Times building has been transferred to John W. Blodgett, who formerly owned one-third interest in it. The Times corner, Washington street and Fifth avenue, has an area of 101x181 feet, and the consideration mentioned in the deeds by which the two-thirds interest was conveyed is $161,666.67 in each case. This gives a valuation basis of $485,000 for the entire piece, as compared with a board of review valuation of $349,600 for 1902. The valuation is around $4,802 a front foot in Washington street, and about $2,679 a front foot in Fifth avenue, or $26.53 a square foot.

The two undivided one-third interests were bought from Delos A. Blodgett and Edward Lowe. All the parties to the transaction are residents of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Secure a $300,000 Bond Issue.

Charles A. Stevens & Bros. and others have secured a $300,000 bond issue by a trust deed on the leaseholds and buildings at 113-115 State street, 48x150 feet, and 109-111 Wabash avenue, 48x150 feet. The Western Trust and Savings bank is made trustee. The two properties are covered by ninety-nine year ground leases, and have a board of review valuation of $270,780 for the Wabash avenue property and of $608,400 for the State street piece.

The Creamery Package Manufacturing company has secured a loan of $75,000 from Charles L. Hutchinson, as trustee for the University of Chicago, for five years, at 5 per cent. The security is a trust deed on the property recently purchased by the company from the American Can company in Kinzie street, eighty feet east of North Clark street, north front, 79x190 feet.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Court Calls for Today.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Law trial calendar, 1628, 1673, 1689, 1700, 1719, 1722, 1473, 1625, 1586, 1737, 1740, 1749, 1775, 1788, 1796, 1799, 1162, 1303, 1710, 1215, 1451, 1416, 1273, 1648, 1099, 1671.

Judge Brentano—City condemnation and special assessment calendar, 206349, 210529, 218905, 218096, 220323, 1665.

Judge Kavanagh—Motions of course only.

Judge Haney—City calendar, 948, 1135, 1153, 1194, 1176, 1165, 9655, 1012, 1144, 1161, 1171.

Judge Holdom—First call, 2301-2500, inc. All law motions of course and contested motions. Set case, 2430. On trial, 3400.

Judge Shirley—Assigned cases.

Judge Wright—Assigned cases. On trial, 1294.

Judge Willis—Set case, 3201. Assigned cases.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Law trial calendar, 1004, 3939, 4457, 4599, 4605, 4620, 3869, 2368, 11042, 3123, 3197, 1711, 3854, 4577, 3541, 19176, 333, 2562, 4447.

Judge Tuley—Set case, 4205.

Judge Tuthill—Juvenile court.

Judge Gibbons—Assigned cases. On trial, 879.

Judge Healy—City calendar, 1884, 1837, 1857, 1884, 1950, 1968, 2011, 20299½, 2123, 2151.

Judge Honoré—On hearing, 930.

Judge Mack—Motions of course. Law contested motions and assigned cases.

Judge Smith—On trial, 2587.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Carter—On he. in re. est. Van Glahn.

Judge Ruth—On hearing, 15206.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Cutting—10 a. m.—Set cases. Estates of George Ingara, Mary Pryor, Thomas Tobin, Caroline L. Wright, Jno. H. Richards, Cath Zimmer. 2:15 p. m. Set cases. Estates of James Gleason, Abraham I. Daube, Fred Hale, Jos. Schuster, Herman Rakmins.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Chytraus—Call not extended.

Judge Chetlain—County building—3460, 2094, 1400, 2116, 2081, 1941, 1923, 1921, 1886, 3442.

Judge Garnett—964, 3025, 999, 2636, 3267, 3642, 3643, 3545, 3549, 3582.

Judge Holdom—County building—3492, 3543, 3336, 3199, 2784, 3282, 3340, 3349, 3775.

Judge Kavanagh—Call not extended.

Judge Brown—County building—2067, 2252, 2615, 2099, 2106, 2101, 2102, 2002, 190, 1967, 1908, 1926, 1968, 1962, 1959, 1943.

Judge Clifford—3099, 3528, 3209, 3233, 3600, 3613, 3675, 3723, 2761, 3762.

Judge Dunne—County building—2712, 2713, 3087, 3098, 2246, 2247, 2173, 2115, 2075, 2027.

Judge Kersten—Call not extended.

Judge McEwen—Call not extended.

Judge Walker—3492, 3611, 3645, 3337, 3308, 3309, 3029, 3330, 3303, 3304.

FEDERAL COURT.

Circuit Court of Appeals—Judges Jenkins, Grosscup, and Baker—1012, 1025.

District court—Judge Kohlsaat—Motions.

Circuit court—Judge Kohlsaat—Motions.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Monday, Jan. 18, 1904:

87—Mary Shappirio et al., appellants, vs. Minnie D. Goldberg et al.; appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Day.

109—The Commercial National Bank of Portland, plaintiff in error, vs. Harry Weinhard; and

110—The Commercial National Bank of Portland, plaintiff in error, vs. George H. Williams; in error to the Supreme court of the state of Oregon; judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Day.

407—Dan Rogers, plaintiff in error, vs. the state of Alabama; in error to the Supreme court of the state of Alabama; judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the judgment of this court. Opinion by Justice Holmes.

23—Thomas C. Bedford et al., appellants, vs. the United States; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

50—The colnty of Stanislaus et al., appellants, vs. the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation company; appeal from the Circuit court of the United States for the Northern district of California; decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss bill without prejudice. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

The chief justice announced the following orders of court:

361—Perry F. Dunton, master, etc., petitioner, vs. the Allen Steamship company, limited owner, etc.; petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third circuit denied.

439—Thomas H. Phillips, petitioner, vs. the Iola Portland Cement company, petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth district denied.

438—State of Minnesota, appellant, vs. the Northern Securities company et al.; leave granted to file briefs herein within twenty days on question whether Circuit court properly took jurisdiction of case on removal.

364—The United States, appellant, vs. John M. Somervell; appeal from the Court of Claims; judgment affirmed on authority of United States vs. Pinsell, 185, U. S., 220.

410—James E. Wakefield, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert W. Van Tassell; in error to the Supreme court of the state of Illinois; dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Rayner vs. Tenney, 188, U. S., 190; Mutual Life Insurance company vs. McGrew, 188, U. S. 308; Ansbro vs. United States, 159, U. S., 695, 39 L. Ed. 311.

872—Henry O. Houghton, trustee, et al., appellant, vs. Henry C. Payne, postmaster general; and

875—Bates & Guild Company, appellant, vs. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General, and

481—Ormond G. Smith et al., appellants, vs. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General; motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Hoyt for appellee.

535—George W. Beavers, appellant, vs. William Henkel, U. S. Marshal, and

543—Maurice Runkle, appellant, vs. William Henkel, U. S. Marshal; motion to advance submitted by Solicitor Hoyt for appellee, and

548—Lo Sing, etc., appellants, vs. the United States, and

549—Lo Chung, etc., appellant, vs. United States; mandates granted on motion of Solicitor General Hoyt for appellee.

551—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Kearney, Kas., petitioner, vs. Louise M. Irvine, and

552—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Kearney, Kas., petitioner, vs. William Edward Coffin, et al.; petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth circuit, submitted by Milton Brown, Chester I. Long, and George Gettry for petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondents to file brief within five days.

631—Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. J. M. Summers, admr., etc., petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth circuit, submitted by J. W. Judd for petitioner.

584—A. L. Smalley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. George F. Lauenour et al.; arguments to dismiss or affirm submitted by J. H. McGowan and W. G. Keegin in support of motions, and by Charles S. Voorhees and Reed H. Voorhees in opposition thereto.

377—Julius S. Rache, appellant, vs. Samuel Hunt, as receiver, et al.; motion for writ of certiorari to complete record submitted by Charles Hayry Butler for Mr. A. H. Joline for appellees in support of motion, and by F. Spiegelberg for appellant in opposition thereto.

556 and 556—Adolph Ottinger, plaintiff in error, vs. The People of the State of California; docketed and dismissed with costs on motion of William A. Maury for defendants in error.

524—The Western Union Telegraph Company, appellant, vs. City of Toledo, et al.; motion to make new parties appellees submitted by H. D. Estabrook and John W. Warrington for appellant in support of motion, and by U. G. Denman for appellees in opposition thereto.

142—Edward F. Bessette vs. W. R. Conkey Company; passed, to be restored to call, subject to provisions of section 9, rule 26.

126—The American Book Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Kansas ex rel Galen Nichols, county attorney, etc.; argument continued by G. C. Clemens for defendant in error, and concluded by W. H. Rossington for plaintiff in error.

118—C. W. Cornell et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. F. E. Coyne, late U. S. Collector, etc.; argument commenced by C. W. Greenfield for plaintiffs in error and continued by Assistant Attorney General McReynolds for defendant in error, and by William E. Mason for plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. Day call for Tuesday, Jan. 19, will be as follows:

118, 127 [and 128], 132, 134, 135 [and 136], 138, 139, 141, 143, and 144.

NEWS OF THE INSURANCE WORLD.

EDITED BY C. M. CARTWRIGHT.

Eastern News Telegraphed from New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

OBJECT TO TESTS IN THEATER.

Eastern Companies Refuse to Allow Policies to Remain in Force on Adjoining Buildings.

Some of the eastern companies have advised their Chicago local agents that they will not permit any tests of fire prevention devices in the Iroquois theater and allow their policies to remain in force on adjoining buildings. The impression seems to have got abroad that some local agents were in favor of permitting these tests.

Munger, Vokoun, Wetmore & Witherbee, who placed the Iroquois line, state that the companies will not allow any trials of the nature suggested until the loss is adjusted. Appraisers are now at work on the loss, the assured selecting Harry Mace and the companies Samuel White of Bloomington, Ill.

The executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association will hold a special meeting today to consider the proposition which will be made in writing by Charles R. Crane, who lost relatives in the fire, to the effect that he will stand the expense of the tests and indemnify the companies against any loss. There are several details, however, to be arranged that would be necessary to satisfy the insurance companies, and it is said that they will not agree to these tests unless their policies are suspended.

President James Nichols and Secretary B. R. Stillman of the National of Hartford are in the city, and the occasion of their visit was taken as an opportunity for a banquet given last night by General Agent Fred S. James and Assistant General Agent George W. Blossom. All the field force in the department were invited in to meet the officials. The following field men were present: S. H. Row, Michigan; J. M. Wallace, Ohio; W. H. Snider, Iowa; Charles Row, Michigan; Theodore Gardner, Kansas; C. A. Keith, Cook county; U. F. Moss, Tennessee; H. F. Espenschied, Illinois; Alfred Stinson, Iowa; E. D. Morcom, the Dakotas; R. C. Greer, Minnesota; J. W. L. Gardner, Kansas; A. W. Fleming, Ohio; W. P. James, Indiana; W. Fred McBain, Grand Rapids; T. M. Luce and H. W. Lockett, inspectors. The following were present from the office: Charles Richardson, E. R. Ealy, D. H. Dresser, H. L. Bogue, E. L. Horton, W. E. Higbee, W. D. Marsh, H. Darlington, and E. W. Herrick.

The Chicago Life Underwriters' association will hold an important meeting tonight at the Auditorium at which the ladies will be the guests of the members. Attorney R. W. Breckenridge of Omaha will talk on "Suicide: Its Relation to Life Insurance." H. H. Ward of Cleveland, the president of the national association, will give an address, as will Prof. Judson of the Chicago university. D. M. Baker, vice president of the national association, will give a short talk.

John P. Hubble, general agent of the Greenwich, will deliver a lecture before the students of the University of Illinois on the subject of fire insurance on Jan. 27. The institution has been giving its attention so far this year to life insurance lectures.

W. H. Braun, who has been the assistant state agent of the Springfield in Ohio, is transferred to the northern Illinois field to succeed E. G. Carlisle, who will confine his attention to Cook county and office work.

A. H. Gaukler, the Detroit local agent, is in Chicago.

The annual statement of the Continental Fire of Chicago shows assets, $137,486; reinsurance reserve, $13,720; net surplus, $23,316.

E. H. Carmack, manager of the State Mutual Life, is on an eastern trip.

The South German Insurance company of Bavaria has extended its line on surplus business with A. Loeb & Sons of Chicago to $10,000.

The annual figures of the Springfield show assets, $6,282,402, increase $254,989; reserve, $2,429,456, increase $202,806; net surplus, $1,620,489, increase $108,418.

The German of Freeport shows $546,499 increase in assets, $313,515 in reinsurance reserve, and $249,685 in net surplus.

The quarterly bulletin of the committee on special hazards and fire record of the National Fire Protection association covers manufacturing of patent and enameled leather, distilleries, oil clothing factories, hazard in photomery, naphtha process corn oil plant, processes and hazards of printing, binding, and lithographing establishments, lumber dryers and steam jets and sprinklers for same, gas mantles, bituminous coal fires.

The loss on the iron malt kiln building of the Chicago Consolidated Brewing company, used as a malthouse, on the north side of Michigan street, near St. Clair, is confined to items 95 and 96 of the general form. There is $2,187,000 insurance under the general form; $185,000 on grain, $35,000 on building and machinery.

The fire on Saturday at 105-111 La Salle avenue caused considerable loss. Insurance on building:

Kings County	$ 1,500	Home, N. Y.	4,500
London Assur.	1,500	Ætna	2,000
Phœnix, Hartford	1,000	Royal	2,000
Nor. Union	1,500	Mechanics, Phil.	1,000
Traders'	1,000	Rochester Ger.	1,000

On contents belonging to various tenants:

Lumbermans'	$ 1,000	Phœnix, Eng.	1,000
United States	1,000	Springfield	1,250
New York	300	American, Pa.	1,795
American Cent.	300	Farmers'	1,795

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The annual report of Chief Devine of the fire department shows unusually heavy fire losses during 1903. The aggregate loss amounts to $398,606. There were in all 182 fires, including that in the Atlas and Central blocks, which entailed a loss of $360,945, leaving only $37,662 to cover the losses of the other 181 fires. During the year a total of $328,581 was paid in Salt Lake by various fire insurance companies. Forty different origins are named for the fires of 1903 and fifty-two are assigned to unknown causes.

Ottawa, Kas., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The stock of boots and shoes of Carl Brandell, 128 South Main street, was destroyed, there being $2,000 insurance in the Connecticut and $1,000 in the London and Lancashire.

Risks on Springfield Loss.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The loss on the Vredenburgh lumber fire is as follows:

American, Bost.	$ 1,000	Michigan Millers'	
Fireman's, N. J.	2,500	Mutual	5,000
Fireman's Balt.	1,000	North Amer. Und.	1,000
Farmers' York	1,000	Nat., Allegheny	2,000
German-Amer.	8,000	Royal, Liverpool	2,000
German, Indiana	2,000	Springfield	2,000
German, Peoria	6,000	Union, Pennsyl.	1,500
Hartford	5,500	Western Underw.	5,000
North America	8,000	Williamsburgh C.	1,500
Milwaukee Mech.	5,000		

Yard A is a total loss, 45 per cent of the $49,000 insurance being on lumber yards.

Pure ice and cold storage company suffered 20 per cent loss, covered as follows:

ON BUILDINGS, HORSES, AND MACHINERY.

German-Amer.	$ 2,000	North America	1,000
German, Freeport	2,000	Security, New H.	1,000
Hanover	1,000	Springfield	1,500
Milwaukee Fire	1,500		
Milwaukee Mech.	2,000	Total	$13,000
Northwstrn. Natl.	1,000		

The loss is 15 per cent on Western hotel:

German, Peoria	$2,500	Northwstrn. Natl.	$2,500

The loss is about 10 per cent on the Commercial hotel, insured as follows:

German, Peoria	$2,500	Northwstrn. Natl.	$2,500

Risks on Kalamazoo Loss.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The loss on the school fire here today is estimated at $15,000 to $20,000, insured as follows:

Equitable, R. I.	$3,000	Northern Natl.	$1,000
Westchester, N. Y.	2,000	Wisconsin	1,000
Home, N. Y.	1,500		

Wisconsin Store Partly Insured.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—E. C. Aismeyer's merchandise store in Cottage Grove, ten miles east of here, burned on Sunday. The loss is estimated at $8,000 to $10,000, partly covered by insurance, as follows:

ON STOCK.

Reesseville	$ 400	Watertown City	$1,000
Theresa	1,000	Deforest	400
Campbellsport	1,000		

ON BUILDING.

Reesseville	$900	Deforest	$600

CHANGES MADE BY SECURITY.

Secretary Mason Retires on Account of Ill Health and H. C. Fuller Is Chosen Successor.

New York, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Security Insurance company of New Haven, H. Mason retired from the secretaryship on account of ill health. H. C. Fuller, formerly assistant secretary, was elected secretary. F. M. Lloyd, the company's New England special agent, was promoted to the position of assistant secretary.

The inspector of the national board of fire underwriters recently inspected Oneida, N. Y., and alleged disgraceful condition as to fire protection is exposed in his report. He says the fire department force is inadequate, the equipment out of date, and the hose rotten.

The Queen Insurance company has increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The company has applied to the state insurance department for the usual examination certificate as to the new capital.

The National Fire Protective association has been asked to appoint a committee on theater construction, planning fire panic prevention. Consideration of such action is now before the executive committee of the association.

The statement of the United States branch of the Prussian National for the year just closed shows total assets, $1,019,284, including a net surplus of $408,402. The company lost a little over $26,000 by depreciation in its securities. The net premiums are $660,422. Losses amounted 49.4 per cent and expenses 38.3 per cent. About $150,000 was added to the interest bearing securities during the year.

The attorney general of Louisiana has advised the insurance commissioner that the state of Louisiana laws prohibit one corporation from acting as the agent of another corporation. The commissioner has so notified incorporated insurance agency firms of New Orleans.

Joseph F. Tobin, secretary and treasurer of the Insurance Press, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Sunday. He was in his forty-first year. He entered the service of the Chronicle as office boy about 1876, remained with that paper until 1895, when he connected himself with the Insurance Press, then starting.

The Royal Exchange Assurance company has appointed A. Dutton marine underwriter for the home office, succeeding Toulmin, resigned. Henry Frederic Tiarks has resigned the governorship of the Royal Exchange.

Charges have been filed in Atlanta against the Royal Exchange Assurance company for its alleged writing at less than tariff certain properties in the south. Policies are said to violate the required rules as to form and clauses.

E. P. Heaton, with offices at Montreal, has been dropped from the position of manager of the Canadian branch of the Guardian Assurance company of London. General Manager Relton, who is now in Canada will appoint a new manager for Canada. The resignation of the Canadian manager is the outcome of a difference of opinion regarding certain investments by which the company is said to have lost.

MERCHANTS ORGANIZE MUTUAL.

Nebraska Retail Business Men to Insure Effects of Members Throughout the State.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Nebraska Retail Merchants' association has completed the organization of a mutual company for the insurance of merchandise, buildings, and household goods of members throughout the state. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following chosen officers:

President—J. Yungblut, Lincoln.
Vice president—O. Thompson, Blair.
Secretary—J. B. Coningham, Omaha.
Treasurer—W. J. Hunter, Omaha.

Yesterday 120 applications for insurance under the new company were received from members of the association. Total membership is expected to be 2,500. The lowering of the old line rate in New York by the mutual companies led the Nebraska merchants to adopt the plan.

Companies on Wheeling Loss.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—The Main street fire losses of Sunday night aggregate $186,400, as follows:

News Pub. co.	$100,000	Mahlke Mch. co.	$ 5,000
Locke Shoe co.	18,000	Schaefer & Driehorst, liquor	55,000
Jarvis Eng. co.	5,000		
Ger.-A. Ptg. co.	5,000		

The insurance reaches $246,300, as follows:

News Pub. co.	$ 65,000	Ger.-A. Ptg. co.	$ 1,800
Schaefer & Driehorst	37,000	Mahlke Mch. co.	2,500
Locke Shoe co.	140,000	Jarvis Eng. co.	2,000

Companies carrying policies are:

SHAEFFER & DRIEHORST BUILDING.

Ins. Co. of N. A.	$ 4,000	Phœnix, Eng.	$ 1,500
Phœnix, Bklyn.	8,500		
German, Wheel'g	3,000	Total	$12,000

STOCK

British Amer.	$2,500	Pr.-Wash., Prov.	$2,000
Teutonia, Dayton	1,500	Firem. Fund, S. F.	2,000
Coopers of Dayton	2,000	Franklin, Wheel'g	1,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	1,000	Caledonian, Scot.	2,500
Phœnix, Brooklyn	2,000		

NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Phœnix, Brooklyn	$1,800	National, Hartford	$2,250
Phœnix, Hartford	2,500	Va. State, Richm'd	2,250
Franklin, Phila.	2,500	Traders, Chicago	1,500
N. Brit. & Mer.	2,000	Pa. Fire, Philadel.	1,500
Hamburg-Bremen	2,500	Manchester, Eng.	2,500
Equitable, R. I.	2,500	Caledonian, Scot.	2,500
Williamsburg City of New York	1,500	Firemen's, N. J.	1,500
Anchor, Cincinnati	1,000	American, Phila.	1,500
Atlanta, Birm'g'm	1,000	Union, Phila.	1,500
Security, Conn.	2,000	Agricultural, N.Y.	2,000

LOCKE SHOE COMPANY, STOCK.

Gelman, Wheel'g	$3,000	Franklin, Phila.	5,000
British American	5,000	Greenwich, N. Y.	2,500
Germania, N. Y.	5,000	Williamsburg City of New York	1,500
L. & L. & G.	4,000	Security, Conn.	1,500
Hartford of Hrtd.	2,500	American, N. J.	1,500
Caledonian, Scot.	1,500	Hanover, New York	2,500
St. Paul of St. Paul	2,500	National, Conn.	1,500
London & Lanc.	5,000	Gen. Alliance, N. Y.	2,500
Law. U. & Crown	5,000	New Union, Eng.	2,500
Traders, Chicago	2,000	Phil. Underwriters	1,500
Queen, England	5,000	Home, New York	2,500
Pa. Fire, Phila.	2,000	Ins. Co. N. A.	1,500
Phœnix, Hartford	2,500		
Spgfld., of Mass.	2,000		

BUILDING.

Franklin, Phil.	$2,500	Pelican, New York	$2,500
Phœnix, Hartford	2,500	D. G. Morgan, Agy.	2,500
Home, New York	2,500	J. V. L. Rogers, Agency	2,500
German, Wheeling	2,500		

Losses in Findlay Opera House Fire.

Findlay, O., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Turner's opera house of this city was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The Glessner Medicine company, Dennison, Karg & Schlee meat market, and A. L. Askam grocery were losers. The loss to insurance will be as follows:

On the Glessner plant total value of stock and machinery was $8,000; insurance, $2,500, held equally by the Firemens Fund and the German Alliance.

On the stock of A. L. Askam, 50 per cent, value of stock $4,000; London and Lancashire, $1,000; Girard of Philadelphia, $1,500.

On Dennison, Karg & Schlee, loss $1,000; no insurance.

On building, owned by the Kusheler Stang Brewing company, loss $12,000, the Teutonia of Dayton carried a large risk and its loss will be about 60 per cent.

50 Per Cent Loss on Detroit Foundry.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Fire damaged the plant of the Northwestern Foundry and Supply company last night. The insurance loss will be 50 per cent under general form. The companies interested are:

Queen	$ 5,000	Phœnix, H'tford.	1,500
Springfield	2,500	Thuringia	1,500
Westchester	2,500	St. Paul	1,500
Agricultural	2,500	London Assur.	1,500
Phœnix, Bklyn.	2,000	Amer. of Phila.	1,500
Mechanics, Phila.	2,000	Providence, Wash.	1,000
N. Brit. and Mer.	2,000	German Alliance	1,000
Phila. Underwr.	2,000		
Pennsylvania Fire	2,000	Total	$33,000
Continental	1,500		

Fire Loss at South Haven.

South Haven, Mich., Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the building and contents of Burge Bros.' bakery yesterday. The estimated loss is $2,000, with no insurance on building; on contents, St. Paul of Minnesota, $400.

MEADOWCROFTS FREE OF DEBT.

Judge Kohlsaat Grants the Petitions in Bankruptcy of the Former Bankers—Other Discharges.

Relief from more than $303,370 in debts was granted Charles J. and Frank R. Meadowcroft yesterday when Judge Kohlsaat granted the petition for their discharge in bankruptcy. The brothers were members of Meadowcroft Bros., private bankers, who failed in 1893, and they asked the court to relieve them of liabilities to 500 depositors.

Charles Meadowcroft scheduled $5,547 in debts on his personal account, and his brother $40,194. The only assets scheduled were insurance policies for $25,000.

The disposal of the Meadowcroft cases was the most important of the many discharges. The bank of the Meadowcroft Bros. was at Dearborn and Washington streets. It suspended business on June 5, 1893, following a rush of creditors to its doors. The following day Judge Ewing appointed Lyman E. Crandall receiver for the assets of the firm. Hundreds of depositors received only a small part of their claims.

The failure was said to be due to the stringency in the money market at the time. The bank suspended on the day following the failure of the banking concern of Herman Schaffner & Co.

Besides the Meadowcroft Bros. the following were discharged from the bankruptcy courts:

George A. Henderson, Nehemiah J. Lewson, Adolph Wolf, James McKinney (in business as James McKinney & Co.), Isadore Lipcowitz, Louis M. Hummler, Albert Troller, Walter H. Leach, Mrs. P. R. Hummel, George Blunker, Thomas Collins, Charles Henry Goodwin, Alfred Shampay, Charles Tennes, Charles E. Baughman, Hattie W. Beasley, Garrett Naniga, Louis T. Pyse, John Naniga, Naniga Bros. & Pyse, James Marsano, Clarence W. Hull, Robert Verden, P. Johannsen, Anna L. Anderson, Frank P. Boyle, Gust Gottfred, Emil Reutlinger, Richard Witzke, Ronald E. Carmichael, Ike Pocofsky, Victoria Dray, Anton Karel, William G. Underwood, Helen Dankward, Sophie Wahl, Allen G. Brown, George B. Engle Jr., Otto N. Wolff, Morris Hurwitz, Thekla Silberberg, Charles E. Johnson, Adam W. Reuhl, Julius Gehrke, Kenneth McPherson, George H. Mueller, William C. Dameier, Gustave A. Degneter C. W. Dameier's Sons, Alfred C. Bauer, David Lefly, William J. B. McCullough, Thomas A. Brashear, Charles H. Robinson, George Reilly, Louis Thomas, Frank L. Kelsch, August C. Surma, Ernest A. Talbot, Lloyd J. Lowry, Charles H. Cushing, Thomas N. Childs, John D. Armstrong, Alice M. Greenleaf, Leslie Gordon, Frank Weinberger, Walter A. Barkman, William O. Wallace, Seth Hilford, Frank P. Wallace, Andrew T. Hawley, Otto Van Schaezler, Carl Winter, Jake Weiner, Chauncey T. Randall, Abraham E. Landfield, Herman Selkamp, Ernest M. Hirsch, Jacob Rosenberg, Victor H. Paraskl, James W. Donnell, Philip H. Sprague, Joseph T. McKnight, George T. Howard, Jesse Aaron Nichols, William E. Evans, Victor H. Smalley, Stephen Conday, Andrew Madison, Ernest H. Stolz, Frederick A. Johnson, William P. Armstrong, Harry A. Isaacs, James H. Phillips, Laura M. Cullinane, Channing George Mather, Llewellyn E. Rich, William H. Blanchard, William G. Hobbs, Andrew Hahn, Albert A. Dwelle, Carsten Ed Dunklau, Charles E. Pearson.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Holdom—210386—Mary E. Hourtienne et al. vs. Fernando Jones; on findg., $25.

Judge Kavanagh—197624—Kanowah Dispatch vs. Solomon T. Fish; mo. n. t. den. and judgt. 1,007.41; appl.—207028—Gustav A. Weidner vs. city; on findg., $125.—206537—James McGinnis vs. city; on findng. $125.

Judge Haney—20788—Lillie Weil vs. city; on findg., $225.

Judge Shirley—207281—Amanda Rundquist vs. city; on findg., $125.

Judge Wright—202884—Herman Rahn vs. Charles L. Bastian Mfg. Co.; on ver., $150; satisfied.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Healy—188760—Anna Bertsch vs. city; mo. plff. n. t. overrid., judgt. on ver., $250; appl. plff., bond and bill ex., 60 ds.—247612—C. Szye vs. city; on findg., $50; satisfied.

Judge Mack—241849—Chicago Brick co. vs. Henry Zimmerman; bu. left., $424.54—233405—J. H. Strong, admr. of Frank Jackson vs. Jones Perpetual Ledger co.; on findg. for plff., $535.—231730—People vs. W. O. Stanley; on ver., debt $1,211.47; dss. same, debt to be dischgd., etc., app., bond 20 ds., bill ex. 30 ds.—244532—M. C. Rupp vs. I. Ettelson; on findg., $25.

Judge Smith—245259—Steele, Wedeles co. vs. Caroline M. Johannes; mo. n. t. den. and judgt. $200; ord. for sco. fa. to surety.

Decrees.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judge Brentano—204962—Speight vs. Speight; dec.

Judge Kavanagh—3234—Wickes vs. Wickes; dec. div.—388—Lewis, trst. vs. Curry; dec.—2478—Kremer vs. Hill; dec. sale.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tuley—4403—Mears vs. Smith; dec. sale.—7317—Kodais vs. Selbdt; dec. sale.—3365—Barnard vs. Catron; dec.

Judge Tuthill—786—In re appln. of Gara; dec.—231744—Bancroft vs. Hall; mo. defts. to dis. bill, etc., den.; dec.—7116—Thompson vs. Thompson; dec. div.—7276—Storey vs. Storey; dec. div.—8165—Henning vs. Henning; dec. div.

Judge Gibbons—2075—Graziono vs. Agnesto; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

10101—Withheld since Saturday for service. Petn. of C. H. Skallerup et al. to have John Benopolous et al. declared bankrupt; claims, $1,511. J. M. Schwarzz, atty.

10104—Henry A. Eberhardt; liabil., $510; assets, $50. J. Ryan, atty.

10106—Frank W. Kiehel; liabil. $6,064; assets, $4,785. J. J. Bellman, atty.

10106—John Wagner; liabil., $473; assets, $163. John Brown, atty.

10107—Charles Finkelstein; liabil., $693; assets, $577. J. H. Lennarde, atty.

10108—William S. Cluff; liabil., $3,737; assets, $708. E. A. Unger, atty.

10109—John C. Voght; liabil., $2,381; assets, $300. E. E. Burke, atty.

10110—Otto Schwan; liabil., $2,622; assets, $302. J. Diamond, atty.

10111—Harvey O. Allison; liabil., $466; assets, $81. F. M. Hillis, atty.

10112—Jacob M. Christman; liabil., $1,065; assets, $85. W. A. Jennings, atty.

10113—James Murphy; liabil., $65,850; assets, $3,429. Paul H. Harris, atty.

FURS: Important Sale of Coats.

The collection of elaborate fur garments advertised today is, we believe, *the largest* and *the handsomest* ever on sale in our fur section. It includes many imported models of which there are no duplicates and also the attractive productions of several important makers. These are shown for the first time this morning (being part of last week's purchase at very low prices); and they will be sold at prices *much less* than we have been able to make before on merchandise of this character. Fourth Floor North Room.

Very Handsome Seal Garment with shawl collar, pouch sleeves, with gauntlet cuffs; length 24 in., and size 40, $357.50.

Very Handsome Seal Coat, blouse front with pouch sleeves, wide fancy suede leather belt, trimmed with silk ornaments; size 36, 23 inches long, $300.00.

Very Handsome Seal Automobile Coat, with wide collar and fancy brocade lining; 37 inches long, bust 38, $550.00.

Tight-fitting Seal Coat with long skirt effect, ermine waist coat and large flaring sleeves faced with ermine; 31 inches long and 38 bust, $450.00.

Very Handsome Seal Coat with wide stole effect collar, pouch sleeves, wide cuffs; ornamented with a wide leather belt, brocade lining; size 36, length 24, $400.00.

A Very Pretty Seal Coat with wide cape collar and pouch sleeves; ornamented with handsome Persian trimming and silk braid, fancy brocade lining, size 38, length 24 inches, $450.00.

Very Handsome, Loose-fitting Seal Coat with ermine collar, waistcoat and large flaring sleeves faced with ermine and flounce of lace; size 38, length 24, $500.00.

A very beautiful loose Evening Wrap of ermine, mink and minerva, with large miniver collar, extremely large pouch sleeves trimmed with bands of mink and cuffs of miniver; size 38, length 27, $650.00.

Very Hands